Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, 30TH MAY 1827. No. 1930.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* at the suit of ABDOOL ALLY ABEDEEN trading under the name and firm of SHAIK HUSSAIN ABDOOL RAHIM ABEDEEN SHAIK HUSSAIN..... *Plaintiffs,*

vs.

MULLUCKJEE EBRAMJEE and SHAIK HUSSON WULLEY MAHUMED..... *Defendants*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Saturday the 2d day of June next at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry on the Premises the undermentioned property of the abovementioned Defendant's

Lot 1.—One Dwelling House Covered with Tiles with its appurtenances situated within the Town Walls, in the Street named JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to ABDOOL CADIR BURONJEE.

Lot 2.—One Dwelling House Covered with Tiles with its appurtenances situated within the Town Walls in Bazar Street and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to BHANJEE MUCCADUM.

Lot 3.—Two Small Dwelling Houses Covered with Tiles with its appurtenances situated within the Town Walls, in the Golwada Street and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to COONVERJEE PARSEE.

Lot 4.—One Oart of one Wheel with Bungalow situated at Girgaum and in the neighbourhood of a Oart belonging to PELLAJEE MESTRY.

Lot 5.—One Oart of one Wheel with Bungalow situated at Ditto and in the neighbourhood of a Oart belonging to DOMINGO PORTUGUESE.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
29th May 1827.

શ્રી. મુંબઇના. સુપ્રીમકોરટના. શરીફ. કોરટમાથી*

શરીફનું. વેચાણ *

અબદુલ. અલી. આબેદીન. ઈબ્રાહીમ. શેખ. હુશેન. અબદુલ. રહીમ. આબેદીન. શેખ. હુશેનને. નામે. ધંધો. કરેછે. તેણની. પ્રીમાદીની. ડીકરી. મલેકજી. ઈબરામજી નથા. શેખ. હુશેન. વલી. મોહમદ. ઉપર. થાડછે*

ખબર. હીમાંથી. આ પીડિયજે.

તારીખ. ૨ જી. આવતા. જુન. મહીનાની. શનવારને. દીને. બપોરના. ૩ કલાકને. વખતે. જે. જગો. ઉપર. ઉપરકહેલા. જવાબ. દેનારાની. મીલકતનો. તે. તેજ. જગો. ઉપર. જાહેર. લીલાંઙ. મદીને. વેચશે. તેણની. વીગત*

લાટ. પેહલો* રેવાનુ. નલીમાંનુ. ઘર. કિ. તેણે. લગતા. શામાંન. ઓધા. કોટમો. જમશેદજી. જીજીભાઇનો. મોહલા મો. તથા. અબદુલ. કાદર. બરોનજીનો. ઘરની. પડોશમાનુ*

લાટ. બીજો* રેવાનુ. નલીમાંનુ. ઘર. કિ. તેણે. લગતા. શામાંન. ઓધા. કોટમો. બજારગલી. તથા. મુકાદમ. લી. પડોશમાનુ *

લાટ. ત્રીજો* રેવાનાં. નાંધલા. નલીમનો. ઘર. કે. તેણે. લગતા. શામાં નઓધા. કોટમો. ગોલવાડમો. તથા. પારશાં. કુવરજીનો. પડોશમોનાં *

લાટ. ચોથો* વાડી. ૧ રેહટ. કિનો ખંગલા. ઓધા. શ્રી. ગોરગામ. મધે. તથા. પીરાજી. ત્રીશતરીનો. વાડીનો. પડોમોની

લાટ. પાંચમો* વાડી. ૧ રેહટ. કિ

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

PLEA SIDE,

JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE, and NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE,..... *Plaintiffs,*

versus

HORMASJEE BHICAJE MERJEE, CAWASJEE HERJEE, and NASSERWANJEE, HERJEE, trading under the name and firm of BHICCAJEE MERJEE and Company,..... *Defendants.*

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Sale will be continued by Public Outcry, by the Sheriff of Bombay (under and by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued in the above cause) at the said Defendant's Shop in the Fort, on every Wednesday, until the whole of the said Defendant's extensive and valuable property is disposed of.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
4th May 1827.

Advertisement.

BY virtue of a Writ of Execution issued from the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay in the cause of JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE & NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE, Plaintiffs, against HORMASJEE BHICAJEE MERJEE, CAWASJEE HEERJEE, and NASSERWANJEE HEERJEE trading under the name and firm of BHICAJEE MERJEE and Company, defendants, I hereby request all persons indebted to the said BHICAJEE MERJEE and Co. forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to me, or I shall give instructions to my Solicitor to proceed against them in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY
SHERIFF'S OFFICE.
26th day of April 1827.

BOMBAY, Amateur Theatre.

THE MANAGERS have the pleasure to announce that the THEATRE having been newly decorated and embellished, *Will Open* on FRIDAY the 15th of June next, with Shakespear's Play of the

MERCHANT OF VENICE
AND
A FARCE.

GREEN ROOM,
29th May, 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 31st Instant,

A VARIETY of uncleared lots, consisting of Plain and Cut Glass Ware, Windsor Soap, Lavender Water, Brass and Iron Chest Locks, Hammers, Plated Moulding, and numerous other articles.

Meadows Street, 30th May 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 31st Instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
BELONGING TO AN ESTATE
AN ARAB
SADDLE OR BUGGY
HORSE,
FIVE YEARS OLD;
A SERVICEABLE
BUGGY,
HORSE AND HARNESS
A
TILBURY,
CAPITAL ARAB
HORSE,
AND HARNESS,
A SINGLE HORSE
SHIGRAMPOE,
HORSE AND HARNESS,
AND A
Buggy Horse
AGED.

Meadows Street, 30th May 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow, the 31st Instant.
AT ONE O'CLOCK
A NEAT HIGH
SHIGRAMPOE,
WITH A PAIR OF YOUNG
ARAB HORSES
AND HARNESS.

Meadows Street, 30th May 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.

A NEW Elegant light and neat portable Canteen and Dressing Case, fitted up in most superior stile with a large quantity of rich Silver Plate &c. &c. &c.

PRICE Rs. 1,200.

Meadows Street, 30th May 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION.
BELONGING TO A FAMILY RETURNED TO EUROPE,
AN ELEGANT
SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
BY BROADWOOD
PRICE Rs. 500.

Meadows Street, 30th May 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A FEW CANNISTERS OF
FISHER'S,
ASSORTED BISCUITS,
PRICE Rs. 12 PER CANNISTER.

Meadows Street, 30th May 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A FEW CASES,
OF SMYTH'S SUPERIOR
ENGLISH CLARET,
PRICE Rs. 30 PER DOZ.

Meadows Street, 30th May 1827.

TO BE SOLD,

AT BELL Lane No. 7, HOUSE Upstairs best Shiraz Wine, lately received from Shiraz, at 15 Rs. per Persian Carboy or 2½ Rs. per Shiraz Bottle.

Bombay, 30th May 1827.

A CARD.

BURJORJEE NANABHOY Surviving Partner of the Firm of KEMPT and CO. takes this opportunity of publicly offering his very grateful acknowledgments to such Gentlemen as have kindly and promptly remitted the Balances of their respective Accounts in conformity with the request prefered in the Advertisement which first appeared under date the 14th February last.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UPWARDS of three Months having elapsed since the death of the late Mr. RODNEY KEMPT, of the Firm of KEMPT AND CO. without collection of debts having been made to any extent worth notice, although solicited in the most earnest manner, by Public Advertisement and private appeal; The Executors therefore beg to give this public notification, to persons indebted to the concern, that if satisfactory arrangements are not made for the liquidation of their debts by parties attached to this Presidency, on or before the 31st July next, and those under other Presidencies on or before the 31st August next, they will be most reluctantly compelled in Justice to the Creditors of the Estate, the widow and children of the late Mr. KEMPT, and to themselves, painful as the alternative will be to place their demands against such as have not fulfilled, the object of this Advertisement, in the hands of their solicitor with instructions to enforce payment.

(Signed) BURJORJEE NANABHOY.
Surviving Partner for himself and the Executors of the late Mr. R. Kempt

BOMBAY
15th May 1827.

TO BE SOLD
BY AUCTION,
On MONDAY the 11th June,
AT 1 O'CLOCK
AT
Messrs. Kempt & Cos.

THE beautiful, and most desireably situated BUNGALOW at Amboolee in Salsette, with Forty one and half Beeghas of Ground, in a ring Fence, held under a most advantageous grant from the Government of Bombay.

The Bungalow is neatly and modernly furnished, the furniture to be taken at a valuation.

Further particulars may be known at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM AND CO.

Bombay, 30th May 1827.

WINES FOR SALE
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. Ranken & Saunders.

A FEW Pipes of very Superior Old Madeira from KEIRS and CO. price Rupees, 700.

Claret in quarter Cases from HARPER and BELL first and second growth by the BRITANNIA.

Champaigne in 3 Dozen Cases and a few Dozens of very fine Burgundy at Rupees 75 per Dozen, by late arrivals.

Old Vidonia in half Chests, at Rupees 18 per dozen.

Barsac, Vin de grave, &c.

A small quantity of warranted Highland Whisky, at Rupees 30 per Dozen.

Rum Shrub and Cherry Brandy in pints, 6 Dozen Cases.

Bombay, 30th May 1827.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 30th May 1827.

LOST.

ON the Evening of the 23d Ultimo, at PAREL, a BROWN PONEY Saddled and Bridled height about 12½ hands age five rising Six, has a defect in his left Eye. Whoever has found him and will bring him to the Commission Rooms, of Messrs. HIGGS AND BRIGGS shall be handsomely rewarded.

P. S. Any person found detaining him after this notice will be prosecuted.

Bombay 30th May 1827.

TICKETS in the 2ND CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, are to be had at the Office of MESSRS. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS. PRICE Rs. 120.

MR. FRANCIS LUGRIN,

SURVIVING PARTNER LATE FIRM OF

LUGRIN AND WATSON,

TAKES the liberty to notify to those Gentlemen who are indebted to the above firm, and have made no arrangements for the liquidation of their accounts, that the measures stated in an Advertisement which appeared in the Bombay Papers in July last will be put in force without any further delay. MR. LUGRIN hopes that immediate attention to this notice, and satisfactory arrangements effected, will obviate so disagreeable, but unavoidable proceedings.

Bombay, 30*th May* 1827.

SADDLERY, SHOES, &c.

CURSETJEE BURJORJEE, has lately purchased from the Ships recently arrived from England, and exposed for sale at his Shop, a few sets of Buggy Harness, ornamented with Brass and Plated Mouldings; Hunting Saddles: Spare Saddlery, Shoes of different kinds, and a few Jars of Salmons and Herring.

C. B. has also for sale, French PLUMS in Large Glass Bottles, at Rupees 8 each a few Spanish GUITARS in Cases, at 45 Rupees each; and Strings for ditto and Violin.

Bombay, 30*th May* 1827.

No. 13 Hummum Street.

For Freight or Passage

TO

LONDON.

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

TRIUMPH.

OF 600 TONS

Captain Thomas Green.

IS Daily expected, and having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will be dispatched with as little delay as possible.

The Triumph has Superior accomodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART and Co. or to Mr. H. L. GUILLEMAND, Military Square.

Bombay, 30*th May* 1827.

For Freight or Passage,

TO LONDON

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

MAITLAND,

OF 670 TONS,

Capt. J. L. Studd,

(OF THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S SERVICE,)

HAVING Sailed from Point de Galle on the 2nd May, may be expected to arrive here in all June, and will be despatched for London with as little delay as possible.

The Maitland has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to MESSRS. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 30*th May* 1827.

For Passage to London

THE FINE BRIG

SPRING A. 1.

BURTHEN 300 TONS.

L. J. Hayne,

COMMANDER.

WILL sail on or about the 1st Proximo, and has good accommodation for Passengers.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS.

Rampart Row, 30*th May* 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17TH MAY 1827.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 183 of 1827.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following description of the limits of the Military Cantonment and Bazar at Kulladjee be published in general order.

The cantonment of Kulladjee including the Military Bazars and Karkhanahs is bound on the North by the Nulla that runs in rear of and winds round the left flank of the Cavalry Lines, until it drops into the Gotourba river which here takes a bend to the S. E. and from the limits in rear of the Horse Artillery Lines, till it arrives at the Nulla that separates the Cavalry and Infantry Lines which falls into the rivers nearly opposite the N. W. angle of the Village of Kulladjee a Line drawn from this Nulla, a few yards to the N. W. of the Moodul Road from some Rocks on the right bank to the Banjam Tree close to a Fuckeer's Mulkhan continued to the Nulla in an E. S. E. direction cutting the North angle of the native Christian Burial ground and passing over the old Boundary stone forms the limits on the South and West sides to the village of Kulladjee.

The eastern boundary is belted by the large nulla that runs in rear of the Infantry Lines General Bazar and Karkanas until it reaches the road leading to Kuttukaree, from which inter-section a line drawn until it terminates at the Hills, which form a Butt for Ball Practice and Southern limit.

The Western Limits is indicated by a Line drawn from the right shoulder of the Hill at the Ball Practice ground to a single tree bearing N. W. by W. near the Belgaum Road, and continued until it falls into the nulla in rear of the Cavalry Lines which completed the Bound of the cantonment.

Bombay Castle 17th May 1827.

No. 185 of 1827.—The undermentioned Cadets, Assistant surgeons, and Veterinary Surgeon, are admitted on this Establishment in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors from the 11th Instant, the date of their arrival on the Ship Lowther Castle. The Cadets are promoted to Ensigns, leaving their date of Rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry

147 Messrs. James Craig Bate.
167 " Samuel Mocan.
173 " Chas. Croxall Cam.

Medical Establishment.

Assistant Surgeon John Black.
Veterinary Surgeon Jonathan Turner.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors without prejudice to their rank.

Lieut. Col. Commandant R. Whish Artillery.—Arrived at Bombay on the Ship Lowther Castle 11th May 1827.

Major G. Tweedy, 8th Regiment ditto.
Captain R. Hurle 18th ditto ditto.
" Saunders 15th ditto ditto.

Ensign C. S. Thomas 22d Regiment.—Ditto on the Ship Bridgewater 7th May 1827.

Lieutenant Colonel Whish is appointed Commandant of Artillery with a seat at the Millitary Board.

Lieutenat Colonel Pierce will resume his appointment as Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, and the temporary appointments in that Department will cease.

Bombay Castle 17th May 1827.

No. 186 of 1827. The following promotions and adjustment of rank are ordered to take place.

Infantry.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant Colonel W. Meall to take rank vice W. P. Tucker deceased.—Date of rank 1st May 1826.

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Stanley to take rank vice Midford deceased.—Ditto 29th May 1826.

PROMOTION

Senior Major J. Browne to be Lieutenant Colonel on the augmentation.—Date of Rank 8th Sept. 1826.

2d Grenadier Regiment N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Major R. Robertson, Captain W. Rollings, and Lieutenant J. C. Bowater to take rank in succession to Morin deceased.—Date of rank 22d Mar. 1826.

12th Regiment N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Major J. W. Graham, Capt. A. T. Reid, and Lieutenant T. P. Taylor to take rank in succession to Meall promoted.—Ditto 1st May 1827.

15th Regiment N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Major F. Pearson, Capt. J. Saunders and Lieut J. J. Forster to take rank in succession to Stanley promoted.—Ditto 29th May 1827.

16th Regiment N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieut. B. Crispin, to take rank vice Anthony struck off.—Ditto 26th Nov. 1823.

24th Regiment N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieut. F. Durack, (rank from the 2d April 1826, to be cancelled) to take rank vice Allen deceased—Ditto 17th April 1826.

25th Regiment N. I.

PROMOTION.

Capt. P. W. Pedlar to be Major vice Brown promoted.—Ditto 8th Sept. 1827.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Capt. B. McMahon, and Lieut. J. Jackson to take rank in succession to Pedlar promoted.—Ditto 8th Sept. 1827.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant H. Spencer to the Captain and Ensign G. D. Wilson to be Lieutenant in succession to Seely deceased.—Ditto 21st Dec. 1826.

Bombay Castle 18th May 1827.

No. 187 of 1827.—Captain P. Hunter of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry is allowed a furlough to Europe agreeably to the regulations for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle 21st May 1827.

No. 189 of 1827.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the army the following extract (para 7 and 8) of a letter from the Honorable Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 20th Dec. 1826.

PARA. 7. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty on your Establishment, viz.

Lieut. Frederick McGillivray.
Captain Andrew N. Riddell.

8. We have permitted Surgeon Alexander Henderson of your Establishment, to remain in this country until the month of October next.

The following copy paras, which will be inserted in the Honorable Courts next General letter in the Military Department are also published.

We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your Establishment.

Lieutenant Wm. Burnett,
Ensign Charles S. Thomas,

We have permitted Lieut. Colonel James Morse, of your Establishment, to remain in this Country for the further period of six months

We have permitted Dr. Archibald Arnott to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment, his Rank will be settled at a future time

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

You would oblige a Subscriber by inserting the following historical fact in your impartial paper. I allude to the beautiful Irish Air "*Aileen Aroon*; which was first introduced to the British public a few years ago (most unjustly) as a Scotch Melody, by the name of "*Robin Adair.*"

I say most unjustly as national Airs have ever been considered sacred. We have in our own History, that even the Victorious career of our all conquering Edward could not wipe away the stain that imbued his character, by the cruel stroke he inflicted upon the Bards of Wales: Yet even in that country though their Harps were licenced, still, their national Airs are heard amidst the free and wild paths of their mountains. But to resume the subject, which the love of country has caused me to wander from. "Carol More O'Daly (brother to Donagh, a turbulent Connaught chieftain in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth) was one of the most accomplished gentlemen of his time, and particularly excelled in poetry and music. He paid his addresses to Ellen, the daughter of a chieftain named Cavanagh, a lovely and amiable young lady, who returned his affection, but her friends disapproved the connection. O'Daly was obliged to leave the country for some time, and they availed themselves of the opportunity which his absence afforded them, of impressing on the mind of Ellen a belief of his falsehood and of his having gone to be married to another; after some time they prevailed on her to consent to marry a rival of O'Daly. The day was fixed for the nuptials, but O'Daly returned the evening before: Under the first impression of his feelings, he sought a wild and sequestered spot on the sea shore, and, inspired by love, composed the song of Aileen Aroon. Disguised as a Harper, he, next night, gained access among the crowd that thronged to the wedding. It happened that he was called on by Ellen herself to play. It was then, touching his harp with all the pathetic sensibility, which the interesting occasion inspired, he infused his own feelings into the song he composed, and breathed into his softened strain the very soul of pensive Melody. It began "dtincfa tu no a bhfanna tu Aileen Aroon." "Will you stay or come with me, Ellen my dear." Ellen soon felt its force, and "contrived to elope with him that very night."

Note.—Handel declared he would rather have been the author of this air than of all the music he had ever composed. And so enchanted was Signor Jenducci, a distinguished Italian Singer, who assisted at the Italian Operas in Dublin, with it, that he resolved upon studying the Irish language, and become a perfect master of it.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 month's at 1/ 9d.
Calcutta . . 30 days 105 Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, . . 30 days, 99½ B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH MAY 1827.

The H. C.'s S. Repulse from Gravesend the 20th January reached Calcutta, on the 11th instant. We do not however observe in the columns of our cotemporaries any later intelligence than has been brought hither by the Lowther Castle; except the following short paragraph, which we fancy will more interest our readers, than volumes of general news.

On the 17th January, Sir John Malcolm was appointed Governor of Bombay, he comes first to Calcutta, and will probably proceed overland to his government. It has also been determined to appoint a Deputy Governor for Central India.

We fully agree with our correspondent in the injustice done to the touching Melody of *Aileen Aroon*, frittered down as it is, to such a composition as *Robin Adair*, where sound usurps the place of sense. Such a transposition should only have been attempted by the nervous genius of Burns. His romantic enthusiasm of character, his plaintive, and soul subduing pathos, interspersed with occasional bursts of vivid passion, were all, suited, to the genius of Erin's loftiest strains. It is a subject of regret that the lyric talents of Moore has not redeemed the enchanting Air of *Aileen Aroon* from the corruption it has undergone: In his hands, how capable would it be of calling forth the deeper sympathies of his witching Muses!

The trial of some of the Seamen of the Ship Sarah, for a revolt, on board that vessel, at length terminated, about half past 4 o'clock on Saturday evening last, having continued for twelve successive days. Fully aware of the importance attached to this trial in a commercial, and indeed in a general point of view, as regards the personal security, and safety of the public, we very much regret our inability, to present our readers with a detailed report of it, from the impractibility of procuring the services of short hand writers. The unusual of length time that this investigation has occupied, the attention of the Court, added to which, the voluminous nature of the evidence adduced, as well on the part of the prosecution, as that, on behalf of the prisoners, will we trust, satisfy our readers of our inadequacy to report fully on the merits of the case; and from the fear, of suppressing any important part of it; we deem it most adviseable, and consistent with the best interests of Justice, to abstain altogether from the attempt, as we are in no situation to give any other, than a very condensed statement, of the proceedings.

After a recess of one hour and a half, the Petit Jury brought in a verdict of Guilty on the third Count, "of an endeavour to revolt" against all the prisoners eight in number then at the bar, except Overton who was at the time of the affray, which gave rise to the prosecution, tied up to be flogged: The Foreman handed up to their Lordships at the same time, as the grounds of that finding, a paper stating that the prisoners were guilty of an attempt to rescue Overton from punishment, which, in the opinion of the Petit Jury, constituted an endeavour to take the Command of the Sarah temporarily out of the hands of the Captain.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Goodfellow, Engineers.
Capt. J. Forbes, S. J. S. C.
Capt. Fosbery, 8th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Carney, Queens Royals.
Capt. Burges, 5th Bengal Cavy.
Capt. J. D. Rea, 40th Regt. M. N. I.
Lieut. R. T. Welbank, 2d M. E. Rt.
Lieut. R. Bulkley, 20th Rt. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Thos. Lucas, H. B.
Asst. Surgn, J. Don.
Asst. Surgn, J. Black.
Major G. Tweedy, 8th Regt.
Capt. R. Hurle, 8th Regt.
Capt. H. Newton.
Ensign A. Hawkins, 6th Regt. N. I.
Capt. J. Saunders, 15th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J. G. Hume, 10th Regt.
Capt. W. Jacob, Artillery.
Capt. F. D. Walkins, Artillery.
Capt. T. L. Groundwater, Artillery.
Capt. Wm. Foquett, 20th Regt.
Ens. and Adjt. J. Moore, Queens Royals.
Lieut. A. Graham, Vaccinating Surgn Deccan.
Capt. J. Forbes, S. J. S. C.
Capt. M. stock, Nagpore A. H.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—27th, French Brig La Gazelle, G. M. Michel, Commander from Bourbon.

28th, Imaum Ship Wootmaney Sallia, Nacqudah, from Mocha, 8th April.

Do. Off the Harbour, Portuguese Ship St. Antonio, Commr from Demaun.

DEPARTURES.—26th, Ship Caledonia, T. H. Johnston, Comm. to China.

Do Barque Sherburne, George White, Commr. to China.

27th, French Brig La Actif, L. David Chevelaure, Commander, to Bordeaux.

28th, Arab Grab Fullay Khair, Mahomud Amin Nacqudah, to Malay Coast.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Sarah, for London.
Mangles, for ditto.
Spring, for Ditto.
Ceres, for Ditto.
Bridgewater, (H. C.) for China.
Lowther Castle, (H. C.) for Ditto.
Helen, for ditto.
Good Success, for ditto.
Ann, for ditto.
Charles Forbes, for ditto.
Cumbrian, for ditto.
Glenelg, for ditto.
Lord Castlereagh, for ditto.
Hercules, for ditto.
Hannah, for Ditto.
Nurbadah, for Calcutta.
John Adam, for Ditto.
French.—Sophia, for Bordeaux.

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CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—May 10. The Brig Brougham, Captain Andrews, from Arracan the 27th April.

The American Ship Pagoda, from Boston the 27th December.

May 11. The H. C. Ship Repulse, Captain G. B. Gribble, from London the 20th January.

The Brougham and Pagoda, arrived off Calcutta on the 10th instant.

Passengers. Per Brougham From Arracan.—W. Paton, Esq.; Dr. Scott; Mr. Gomes; and Mr. Bateno.

Passengers Per H. C. Ship Repulse.—Mrs. Elizabeth Simpkins; Misses Eliza Simpkins, and Ellen Simkins; Mrs. Mary M. Douglas; Misses Marian Gribble, died at Sea 2d March, Georgiana Wiggins, and Eliza Wiggins; Reverend A. M. Simpkins Major Sebastian Land; Lieutenants Claud Douglas, and B. Stuart; Mr. Roddam Buller, Writer; Mr. Matthew Franks; Messrs. Simon John Nicolson, Samuel John Saunders, G. R. Siddons, Wm. Pitt Robbins, and Wm. Cookson, Cadets; Mr. John Burt, and John Brookman, Free Mariners; John Fergusson Chalk, Volunteer, Pilot Service; Charles Montrion.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

May 10, The Ship Othello, Captain W. Swainson, for Liverpool in a day or two.

May 11. The Brig Glaneuse, Captain A. Daviand, for Bourbon in two or three days.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER.
MAY 10, 1827.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—The Susan.

NEW ANCHORAGE.—The H. C. Ship Repulse.

SAUGOR,—The Fort William, come to sea.

REMARKS.

The Repulse left England 20th of January, with the Duke of York and Herefordshire in company.—300 Troops on board the Repulse.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 11, Ship Vesper, Captain James Tolbert, from London the 24th December.

Do. Brig Macauley, Captain J. Aiken, from Mocha and the Red Sea 16th March.

12. Ship Eleanor, Captain C. Tabor, from Batavia the 5th April.

Do. Brig Bucephalus, Captain M. F Crisp, from Calcutta the 21st April.

Do. Ship Samdany, Nacoda Abuker, from Bombay the 8 April.

May 10, French Ship La Noemi, Capt. Charles Cunat, from Bordeaux 9th October, and Pondicherry 16th instant.

17, H. M. ship Pandora, Captain W. C. Jervoise, from Bombay and Trincomalie.

Do. H. M. Ship Tamar, Captain J. J. G. Bremer, from do. do.

Do. Schooner Eliza Captain Tipke, from Colombo the 12th May.

DEPARTURES.—May 14, Brig Dolphin, Captain J. De Silva, for Masulipatam and Vizagapatam.

May 14, Brig Rutten Mulla, Captain John Robinson, for Chittagong.

17, Ship David Scott, Capt. Thornhill, for Calcutta.

Do. H. M. Ship Fly, Captain F. N. Wetherall, for Penang.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—At Rutnagerry, on the 13th May, Mr. Honorio Cabral to Miss Suzan Rossenrode, daughter of Mr. William Rossenrode, employed on the Establishment of the general Trigonometrical Survey of India.

BIRTH.—At Somervill Lodge on Sunday last the 20th Inst. the Lady of Major Pearon, of a son.

On Tuesday morning the 29th Inst. at Colabah, the Lady of Lieut. Griffiths, H. M. 6th Regt. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Poonah, on the 7th Instant, Charles Christian Frewin, infant Son of Lt. Laurie, 12th Regt. N. I.

On the 16th May 1827. Mr. Joseph Wilson, a Conductor of the H. C. Pension Establishment, aged 49 years. The loss of this kind and warm friend is deeply felt by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and most sincerely and deservedly regretted, by his disconsolate, Widow and two Children.

At Colabah, on the 20th instant, at the age of 35 years, Captain William Mackay, of H. M. 3d Regiment of Foot very deeply and most justly regretted.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Chinsurah, on Tuesday, the 8th May, by the Reverend J. Wilson, the Reverend Wm. Morton Minister of Chinsurah, to Catherine Caroline, the sixth daughter of Gregory Herklots, Esq.

At Calcutta, on the 9th May, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend W. Eales, F. T. Ferguson, Esq. to Margaret, only daughter of the late Captain Edward Lows, of the Bombay Marine.

BIRTHS.—At Midnapore, on the morning of the 6th May, the Lady of Lieutenant V. Shortland, Superintendent of the Northern Division of Cuttack Road, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 7th May, Mr. D. C. Bakker, a member of the Calcutta Juvenile Society, the only Son and hope of a disconsolate Widow. This promising youth fell a victim to a Consumption ere he could live to embrace the 20th year of his Pilgrimage.

"His Virtues walked their narrow round,
Nor made a pause, nor left a Void.
And sure the Eternal Master found
His single talent well employed."

At Calcutta, on the 7th May, Fanny, youngest Daughter of W. P. R. Shedden, Esq. aged 2 years and 7th months.

At Patna, on Thursday morning, the 25th April, Georgina Hannah, the infant Daughter of John Frederick Ellerton, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, aged 3 months and 28 days.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday morning the 9th May, Joseph Henry D'Cruz, the youngest Son of Mr. S. D'Cruz, aged 10 months and 18 days, sincerely regretted.

At Calcutta, on the 11th May, Madame Denise Sophia Emile Gervain, aged 40 years and 6 months.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Jaulnah, on the 1st May, Captain John Laurie, Paymaster there, to Miss Catherine Fenwicke.

BIRTHS.—At Nellore, on Sunday the 6th May, the Lady of T. V. Stonhouse, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

On the morning of the 16th Instant, the Lady of Captain Paske, of a Son.

At Dunmore House, Madras, on Sunday 13th May, the Lady of Major C. H. Campbell, of the Bengal Army, of a Daughter.

At Chintadrapettah, on Wednesday, the 9th May, Mrs. C Rozario, of a Son.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 10th of May, the wife of Mr. J. Jackson, Troop Quarter Master of the 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, of a son.

DEATHS.—On the 12th May, The Honorable Mrs L. G. K. Murray.

At Pursewaukum, on the night of the 13th May, Mrs. A. Blake, the Wife of Mr. Conductor J. J. Blake.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVENMENT SECURITIES.

TO BUY. Prem.		MAY 9, 1827.	TO SELL Prem.	
25	8	Remittable	24	8
1	6	Old 5 per Cent Loan	1	14
0	2	New ditto	0	6
5400	0	Bank of Bengal Share	5200	0 Prem.

Disct.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	9 0
Ditto on Government Bills	5 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	8 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1-11	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	1-11½
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.	86
	Madras ditto, 92 a 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Dollars	per 100 Rupees	206 12
Sovereigns	each ditto	11 6
Guineas	ditto ditto	10 8
Old Gold Mohurs	ditto	18 0

We learn by letters from Sylhet, that a survey has lately been made of the high land, in the direction of Punduah, as preparatory to the determination of its fitness for a convalescent establishment, and that the result of the enquiry is highly favourable. The hills are elevated five thousand feet above the plains, and, in addition to the advantages of climate enjoy that of an extensive table land covered with the finest pasture. Europe fruits and flowers grow wild, as the raspberry, strawberry, apple, and violet, and the station, at which it has been proposed to erect bungalows, is not above twenty-four hours journey from Sylhet. Whilst, therefore, equally salubrious with the Nilgherry hills, the hills of Punduh will be recommanded by greater accessibility. The present Raja of the district, Dewan Sinh, is perfectly well disposed towards the project, and is a man of more liberal feeling, and intelligent mind, than is common amongst the Hill Chieftains.

Native Papers.—Maharaja Runjit Sinh: On the 23rd, the Maharaja gave orders for the fabrication of two thousand matchlocks, afterwards he enquired whether the Nazerana settled with the French Officers had been received, to which Hakim Aziz ad din replied, that he had spoken to them on the subject, and they had declared their inability to comply with the demand, and their determination to relinquish the Maharaja's service rather than accede to it. The persons present then expatiated upon the valour and skill of the Frenchmen, in which His Highness concurred, and he said no more about the donation. On the 25th, an honorary dress of seven pieces was ordered to be sent to Doctor Murray, on occasion of the approach of the Holi Jay Sinh was despatched to bring the Zemindar of Kote Ketoreh to the presence, after securing his solemn engagement on oath, to give his daughter in marriage to the Prince Shir Sinh, in which case a suitable jagir would be conferred upon him. On the 26th, advices were received from the Maharaja's Agent at Dudhiana, that information had been received, that the Right Honorable the Governor General would march by Narain Gerh, where he would give audience to the Sikh chiefs who were hastening from all quarters to pay their respects. On the 27th, orders, were issued to give a Khelat and hundred Rupees to Gunga Ram Chaprassi, and a Khelat to Inayetallah Khan, and three hundred Rupees to the Chowkidars, and the Scholars, on occasion of the Holi. On the 28th, the Maharaja told the envoy of Fulleh Sinh of Alwa, that as soon as Kherg Sinh returned from Bhawelpur, he would march with Dhyan Sinh against his master: advices from Peshawer reported, that Maulavi Ismaiel was again in the field, with an Afghan force, secretly supported by Yar Mohammed Khan, although the latter continued to profess his readiness to submit to the Maharaja's authority. In reply, letters were sent to the Chiefs, informing them that an application, confirmed by oath, having arrived from Yar Mohammed Khan, they should remain where they were, and be on their guard, taking such measures as might be necessary to repress any disturbances, until it was seen how far Yar Mohammed Khan was sincere in what he had written. If it should turn out otherwise, he should be signally punished.

Jaypur.—On the 1st April, Dowager Rani sent a present of green vesture to the temple of Govinda, and the Astrologers indicated the following day, as that of beating the nuobet for the Raja's approaching marriage. Proclamation was made through the city, that none should grind corn or other things morning and evening. The Rani and the Raja then repaired to the Syam bastion, to see the fair of Gangor, where the Procession arrived, and repaired to the Katoreh reservoir, where the crowd remained till four gharris of the night had past. The festival was enlivened by the firing of guns and fire works of various kinds. The Hurkaras reported that the Cholera prevailed in the city to an alarming extent, and a hundred people a day died of the disease. On the second, the band of state commenced playing and the Astrologers and singers attended: advices were received, that the troopers of Bhim Sinh, of Mandhi, had carried off the camels of Sheo Nath, of Kochawan, whose people had been sent in pursuit, but in vain: both parties had sent their agents to complain mutually against such other. On the third, the Hurkaras reported, that a rite had been performed on the previous evening to rid the city of Cholera. A Brahman, after lighting a row of lamps, containing a mound and ten seer of oil, took four goats, and driving them about in different directions, cut the throat of one without the Red-bridge gate, of another at the Motikatreh, and the third at the burying ground; whence, coming to the gate of the palace, he lighted a whisp of straw, and ran with it to the Chandpul gate, where he killed the fourth goat. He then returned to Krishn Kund and drew some water from the well, in his brass pot, over which having muttered a charm, he sprinkled some of it upon the wall, from which, simultaneously, issued four snakes, who fled together towards the west. Upon their departure, the Brahman said, there are the Spirits of pestilence, who, in the shape of serpents, have infested our city, and who are now expelled: to prevent their return, let the people repair on Wednesday to the temple of Hanuman without the Chandpul gate.

Peshawer.—Yar Mohammed Khan having sent to Budh Sinh thirty thousand Rupees, with twenty-six horses, for the Maharaja, addressed also to the latter, a letter, soliciting pardon for his offences, promising, in that case, future obedience as long as he lived, and engaging to prevent the Mohammedans from ever setting foot in the country with a hostile purpose. To this he engaged to take the most solemn oaths, and in proof of his sincerity, he offered to send his son a pledge to Runjit Sinh. Budh Sinh having taken an engagement to this effect, sent him an honorary dress, on the part of the Maharaja. Peshawes is garrisoned by two battalions of the Raja's troops, and the rest of the army is posted in its vicinity.

The Govt. Gazt. May 7.

NOTICE.—In compliance with the terms of the Requisition received by me, a copy of which is subjoined. I do hereby request a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 16th Instant, at 10 o'clock.

5th May, 1827 T. PLOWDEN, *Sheriff.*

To T. C. PLOWDEN *Sheriff of Calcutta.*

SIR.—We the undersigned request that you will be pleased to convene a Meeting of the British and Native Inhabitants of Calcutta at the Town Hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration, the expediency of presenting a Petition or Petitions, to Parliament for declaratory Acts, or if necessary for new enactments, relating to the following subjects, all and each of which involve interests of great importance to this community:

1st.—The recently promulgated Stamp Regulation, and generally, the powers vested in the local Government, by the act of the 53rd Geo. III. c. 155. s. s. 98 99 to levy Taxes within the limit of Calcutta.

2ndl.—The liability of landed or real Property of deceased persons within Calcutta, (not being Hindoos or Mahomedans) to the payment of their simple Contract Debts in the hands of their Executors, or Administrators, unaffected by the right of dower.

3rdly.—The right of Aliens to hold real Property within Calcutta, and to transmit the same to the heirs.

4thly.—The expediency of introducing an act for the relief of insolvents, and to secure to their Creditors an equal distribution of their effects.

We have the honor to be Sir.
Your most obedient Humble Servants.
Here follows the names of Individuals.

Ben. Hurk. May 7.

The arrival at Saugor of the H. C. S. *Repulse*, Captain C. B. Gribble, was announced early yesterday morning. She sailed from Gravesend on the 20th January, and passed out of Channel on the following day.

The *Thames*, the *Cæsar*, and the *Sir Edward Paget*, left England for Bengal, between the 1st and 16th January, and the H. C. S. *Duke of York* and *Herefordshire*, on the 17th and 18th of that month.

By the arrival of the *Repulse*, we have received files of London Daily and Weekly Papers to the 12th January, from which we have republished at much of their most interesting intelligence, as the hour (2 P. M.) at which we received them would permit, and omitting, to make room for them, much matter which was already prepared for this and the preceding columns.

List of Passengers.

Per H. C. Ship Repulse, from London.—Mrs. Elizabeth Simpkins, Misses Eliza Simpkins and Ellen Simpkins. Mrs. Mary M. Douglas, Miss Marian Gribble, died at Sea on the 2d March; Misses Georgiana Wiggins and Eliza Wiggins, Revd. A. M. Simpkins. Major Sebastian Land, Lieutenants Claud Douglas and B. Stewart, Mr. Roddam Buller, Writer; Mr. Mathew Franks; Messrs. Simon John Nicholson, Samuel John Saunders, G. R. Siddons, William Pitt Robbens and William Cookson, Cadets; Messrs. John Burt and James Brookman, Free Mariner; Mr. John Fergusson Chalk, Volunteer Pilot Service; and Mr. Charles Montrion, Bombay Marine.

REMARKS.

The *Repulse* left England on the 22d January, the *Duke of York* and *Herefordshire* in Company—300 Troops on board the *Repulse*.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

DEATH OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK.

The event for which the nation has been for some time prepared, took place on Friday night—his Royal Highness the Duke of York is relieved from his sufferings. An *Extraordinary Gazette*, announced his death in the following terms:—

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1827.

WHITEHALL, JANUARY 5, 1827.—"This evening, at twenty minutes past nine o'clock, departed this life, after a painful and protracted illness, his Royal Highness Federick, Duke of York and Albany, his Majesty's next Brother, to the great grief of his Majesty, and of all the Royal Family."

Throughout Thursday night his Royal Highness enjoyed no rest, and he continued to grow worse and worse till one o'clock on Friday afternoon, when his state become so very alarming, that the Physicians pronounced that he could not possibly survive the day. The answers given to the numerous inquiries which were made, was simply, "that his Royal Highness was worse."

The Duke of Wellington, Earl Bathurst, and Mr. Secretary Peel, called frequently during the day; and Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, were among the numerous inquirers at Rutland House.

Two messengers were despatched at different times in the course of the day, to the King, at the Royal Lodge in Windsor Park.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex arived at Rutland House as early as 9 o'clock on Friday morning, and the Duke of Clarence at 12 o'clock. They were with the Duke till within an hour of his death. The Duke of Clarence then withdrew; the Duke of Sussex remained in the anti-room till his Royal Brother was no more. When informed by the Physicians that his brother was in the agonies of death, he was deeply affected.

His Royal Highness, who had only been able occasionally to recognise his attendants, became totally insensibly about one o'clok.

In the course of the afternoon, his Royal Highness once or twice so far recovered as to appear sensible of external objects, but he immediately relapsed into his former state of stupor.

His Royal Highness continued in the same state during the evening with scarcely any change. The narcotics administered produced occasional repose, but soon after nine o'clock the approach of death became manifested.

At twenty minutes past nine his Royal Highness, whose respiration had scarcely been perceptible for some time, breathed his last without a struggle.

The instant his Royal Highness's death was announced, a Messenger was despatched to the Castle at Windsor, to announce the melancholy intelligence to his Majesty.

After the embarrassment necessarily created by this event had in some degree subsided, messengers were dispatched to the other Members of the Royal Family to the Lord Chamberlain's Office, to the Lord Chancellor to Mr. Secretary Peel, &c.

The body of his Royal Highness was laid out, and proper persons stationed in the apartment, until the Lord Chamberlain sent a Deputy to take possession of it.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, after the last spark of life had fled, left the chamber, and proceeded in his carriage to his residency at Kensington.

The Medical attendants left the corpse soon afterwards in the custody of Mr. Masby, of the Lord Chamberlain's Office. Mr. Bailey, of Mount-street, the undertaker to the Royal Family was sent for, and the body was left in that gentleman's possession.

Persons belonging to the Royal Duke's late establishment were appointed to sit up during the night with the corpse.

During the whole of his protracted illness, his Royal Highness bore his sufferings with the most manly fortitude. He attended even to business, when labouring under great pain, with an equanimity which has seldom been equalled. He yielded only to his disease, when his powers fairly sunk under its influence.

His Royal Highness was in his sixty-fourth year, being born on the 16th of August, 1763. His style and titles were as follow:—Prince Frederick, Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulster in Ireland, Bishop of Osnaburgh, a Field Marshal, Commandering-Chief of all the Land Forces Colonel of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th Regiment of Infantry, Officiating Grand Master of the Order of the Bath, High Steward of New Windsor, and Warden and Keeper of New Forest, Hampshire, Knight of the Garter, and of various Foreign Orders, &c. &c.

By the death of his Royal Highness, the succession to the Crown devolves upon his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, who is now Heir Presumptive to the Throne of these realms, and in the event of his decease without issue, his Majesty's Royal niece, Alexandrina Victoria, daughter of the late Duke of Kent, will stand in that important relation to the Imperial Crown of England. If, indeed, we should be destined to sustain the national calamity of the demise of our beloved Monarch himself, before the Young Princess (now in her eighth year), attains her majority, as fixed by the Constitution (the age of eighteen), she would instantly become invested with the dignity of Queen; but the affairs of the country, during her minority, would be administered by a Council of Regency, in her name. In the event of her death, the succession would descend to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; and after him, to his son, Prince George Frederick, who is the same age as the Princess Alexandrina, there being only three days difference in the period of their births. The Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Cambridge, and his children would ascend the Throne only in the case of death removing all these prior

claimants.

The great bell of St. Paul's Cathedral, which is never tolled except for the various branches of the Royal Family, the Archbishop of Canterbury, or the Bishop of London, was tolled on Saturday morning, at half-minute time, from eight o'clock till nine.

Most of the shops in the principal streets of the metropolis had shutters up, and all the theatres were closed. on Saturday, Yesterday however, a letter was sent from the Lord Chamberlain's Office to the managers of the different theatres, stating that his Majesty, having taken into consideration the distress which the shutting up of the theatres for any length of time would occasion to many families dependent on them, has ordered that they shall again be opened and only closed on the two days that the body of his Royal Highness will lie in state, and on the day of the funeral, and which due notice will be given.

WINDSOR, SATURDAY.—This morning, Mr. Mash, of the Lord Chamberlain's office, arrived from London, at the Castle, for the purpose of receiving the commands of his Majesty relative to the interment of the body of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York. His Majesty has been in a state of the most profound grief ever since he last saw his Royal Brother; and when he received the fatal tidings of the Duke's death, it struck his Majesty to the heart. It was with difficulty that his Majesty could so far compose himself, as to be able to give directions on the melancholy occasion. His Majesty, after Mr. Mash had been in waiting above an hour, gave his royal commands that the body of his deceased brother should be embalmed, and orders were despatched to the medical attendants of his late Royal Highness, to perform the necessary operations of disembowelling, &c. previous to the embalming. His Majesty also ordered that the necessary preparations should be made for the body lying in state, and that the funeral should be a public one. The *Gazette* of Tuesday next will contain orders for the Court to go into mourning, and also his Majesty's commands relative to the lying in state, and funeral of his late Royal Highness. It is believed, that on Monday the operation of opening the body will commence, but it is entirely to the discretion of the late Duke's medical attendants. The body will be interred in the Royal Vault at Windsor, which was erected by order of his late Majesty. The room in Rutland-house in which his Royal Highness expired, is on the ground floor. He had not been out of that room, and the one adjoining, for some months. The room is capacious, has two windows, and is elegantly fitted up. It was observed, that although the expression of his Royal Highness's countenance had been so greatly altered for some time before his death, that his most intimate acquaintance could scarcely have recognised him, yet soon afterwards the features of the face resumed the expression they bore before his late illness.

On Saturday morning the workmen employed on the King's new Palace, in St. James's Park, the mansion erecting for the late lamented Duke of York, and the one opposite for the Duke and Duchess of Clarance, were all suspended, and of course all the works stopped, in consequence of the lamented decease of the Royal Duke.

The King's Guard at the King's Palace, St. James's mounted and dismounted in solemn silence, though the bands were in attendance, in consequence of the demise of the Duke of York. At an early hour on Saturday morning, Mr. Mash left the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and proceeded to the Royal Lodge, in Windsor Park, to take his Majesty's commands respecting the funeral of his late beloved brother. Mr. Mash returned to London soon after five o'clock, with the King's commands; their extent have not yet transpired; however, we understand the remains of the Royal Duke are to lie in state two days in the King's Palace, St. James's and the days are said to be Thursday and Friday, the 18th and 19th instant; and on the following day the remains are to be removed to Windsor, to be interred in the Royal vault.

Yesterday a funeral sermon was preached to the memory of the Royal Duke, at the Chapple Royal, by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton. A funeral anthem was also performed on the occasion, "Lord let me know mine end." (Dr. Greene,) which was sung by Messrs. Goss, Salmon, Hawes, Goulden, Molineaux, and Clerk. Mr. Attwood presided at the organ. The service was performed by the Rev. Messrs. Parke and Knapman

The same funeral anthem was performed on the occasion at St. Paul's Cathedral.

Saturday being the anniversary of Epiphany; to celebrate the Manifestation of our Lord and Servioux Jesus Christ to the Gentiles, when the wise Men of the East went to make their offerings the same was observed at the Chapel Royal, but in as private a manner as possible, to the very recent decease of the Duke of York; there being no anthem performed, or any vocal music, nor was the organ played. The service was read the same as at a parochial church. The King's Gentleman Usher in waiting attended and presented three boxes of gold, frankincense, and myrrh, at the altar.—*Bell's Week. Mess. Jan.* 8.

Mr. Hunter, the King's Messenger, had a very narrow escape the other day, in returning from the Peninsula. For the sake of expedition he had taken an open boat on the River Douro, when, in consequence of a sudden squall, or the rapidity of the current, the boat upset, and had it not been for the intrepidity and alertness of one of the watermen, who caught Mr. Hunter by the nape of his neck when he was on the point of sinking, this intreppid servant of the public would inevitably have perished.

There have been now only ten Dukes of York since the creation of that title. Three of them have succeeded to the Crown—namely Henry VIII., Charles I., and James II.

As the Crown of Hanover does not descend in the female line, should the daughter of the Duke of Kent succeed to the Crown of England, that of Hanover would devolve upon the eldest then surviving son of his late Majesty.

Bengal Hurkaru,—May 12.

The British Troops sent to the assistance of Portugal, arrived at Lisbon in the beginning of January. Accounts differ as to their reception. The measure seems to have had the effect of deterring Spain from any ostensible interference, and the anti-constitutionalists were left to fight their own battles. They appear to be in considerable force, and were in possession of Almeida and Viseu. At the former, Don Miguel had been proclaimed King. The Royalists had formed a Regency, consisting of the Marquis de Chaves, Viscount de Montalegre, Viscount de Villa Garcia, and M. Gaetano di Mallo.

The conduct of the French Government appears to be regarded with some suspicion, which the Reply of the Chambers to the King's Speech is not well calculated to remove; as, after professing the hope that Peace will be maintained by the efforts of France and her Allies, it adds, that warlike virtues ever dwell in the hearts of Frenchmen, and their first interest is honour. In the debate on the subject of the Reply, Mr. Canning's speech was termed, by some of the Orators, an insult to the French nation, and several others advocated the support of Spain. The French Ambassador, the Prince Polignac, had gone over to Paris.

Government Gazette Extraordinary, May 12.

Madras.

THURSDAY, MAY 17.

CURRENT VALUE OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Wednesday, May 16.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 235 Sicca Rupees.....27 *Premium.*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public securities, viz. 166½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....25 *Premium.*

Five per Cent Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....¾ *Premium*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106¼ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....2¾ *Discount*

On Friday H. M. Ship *Fly*, Captain F. A. Wetherall, returned to the Roads, and on the same day arrived the Ship *Vesper*, Captain James Talbert, from the Downs the 24th December; and the Brig *Macaulay*, Captain J. Aiken, from Mocha and Red Sea the 16th March.

Passengers by the Vesper.—Mr. Thomas Powell, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. Edward Boyd and Stevenson, Cadets.

On Saturday came in the following Vessels.

H. M. Ship *Champion*, Captain J. T. Stoddart, and Brig *Johanna*, Captain J. Barnard, returned from Sea.

The Ships *Eleanor*, Captain C Tabor, from Batavia the 5th April, and *Sundany*, Nacoda Abauker from Bombay the 8th ultimo, and the Brig *Bucephalus*, Captain J. M. Crisp from Calcutta the 21st April.

On Sunday the Ship *David Scott*, Captain W. Thornhill, returned from Sea.

Yesterday the Brig *Dolphin*, Captain J. D'Silva, sailed for Masulipatam and Vizagapatam.

Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and Conductor Bletcher for Vizagapatam; Mrs. Limming for Masulipatam.

The Ship *Cumberland*, Captain A. Steel, recently built at Cochin, sailed from Alleppey on the 1st Instant, bound for London direct.

Passengers.—Lieut. Col. Comdt. D. Newall, c. B. late Resident at Travancere; D. Reid, Esq. Surgeon, Madras Establishment; Lieutenant J. Gerrard, 45th Regiment M. N. I.; Lieutenant W. A. Wroughton, 3d Regiment B. N. I.; and Miss Mary Anne Rorison and two Native Servants.

We understand the Ship *Vesper* will continue her Voyage to Calcutta on Saturday next.

The Ship *Sophia*, Captain James Barclay, sailed in prosecution of her voyage to England from Masulipatam on the 1st instant.

It appears that the tempestuous weather we have recently experienced at the Presidency, has been severely felt in various parts of the country. At Pondicherry, on the night of the 6th Instant, the Wind set in from the N. E. with a considerable degree of violence, the Surf became tremendous, and several of the small craft were driven on shore and wrecked.

An Arab vessel of three masts, the only one in these Roads, parted from her cables, and was wrecked about two miles to the Southward of Pondicherry; no part of her Cargo was saved; and amongst which, was a considerable quantity of Gold and Silver dust. Our Correspondent does not mention whether there were any lives lost.

To the westward of Pondicherry, we understand considerable loss has been sustained, not only from the violence of the Gale, but from the sudden rise of the rivers and the rapidity of the current, which carried off Cattle in the act of crossing them.

Our letters from Trichinopoly state, "we have had the most intolerable and unexpected weather here for the season, that ever was known; incessant rain of the heaviest kind from Saturday afternoon the 5th Instant, till Wednesday, with a violent gale of Wind the whole of Saturday and Sunday. Some houses have suffered considerable damage, the fruit almost all destroyed, and many very large trees have been floored. We are looking for accounts from Madras of some dreadful hurricane, as the gale came from the coast."

Supt. to the Gov. Gazt. Madras—May 15.

Sydney.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(No. 43,) Colonial Secretary's Office, 19th December, 1826.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR announces, with feelings of deep and unfeigned Regret, the Death of Commodore Sir JAMES BRISBANE, which took place this Morning, at *Ten* o'Clock.

This event, which has deprived his Country of a most distinguished Officer, and the Service and Society in which he lived, of an example deserving of their imitation, will be deeply and sincerely lamented.

His health had suffered from his exertions in conducting the Naval Operations at Rangoon. When he arrived here, his constitution was evidently in a state of great exhaustion, and he continued to decline until the moment of his final dissolution.

The death of Comodore Sir JAMES BRISBANE will be identified with an event which forms an epoch in the annals of the Colony—the arrival of the first line of Battle Ship—and will be handed down with it, as a record to Posterity.

HIS EXCELLENCY has been pleased to order, that arrangements be immediately made for the Funeral, which is to take place to-morrow afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

The Procession will be formed as follows:—

The Funeral Party to consist of 200 Men, of the Royal Marines, and 3d Regt. of Foot.
The Bands of the 3d and 57th Regts.
The Hearse, with the Body.
The GOVERNOR, and Lieutenant BRISBANE, Chief Mourners.
The Six Senior Officers of H. M. S. Warspite, as Mourners.
Two Hundred Seamen, formed four deep.
The Commodore's Coxswain.
Midshipmen of the Squadron, formed four deep.
Warrant Officers, four deep.
Lieutenants and Ensigns of the Army and Marines.
Captains of the Army, and Lieutenants of the Navy.
Captains of the Navy, and Field Officers of the Army.
Officers of the Civil Service.
Members of the Council.
Private Gentlemen.

The whole to assemble at Government-house, at 4 o'clock.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

Supt. to the Madras Courier, May 11.

Ceylon.

The Ceylon Gazettes of the 1st and 4th instant announce the arrival of the Ships *Maitland* and *Sepping*—the former from England the 15th and the latter the 28th December.

Passenger per Maitland:—For Ceylon, Captain Budden, H. M. 97th Regt, Assistant Surgeon Ayre, H. M. 83d Regt., Hospital Assistants Boyes, Lister, Adams and Goodwin, J. Whiting, Esq. Ceylon Civil Service—For Bombay: Surgeon and Mrs. Orton, Bombay Army, Assistant Surgeon and Mrs. Sparkes, do, Mr. Cook, Civil Service, Lieut. Brown, Madras Light Cavalry, Mr. Gregor, Assistant Surgeon Bombay Army, Mr. Rawlinson, Cadet, Mr. Patridge, do. Mr. Stork, do. Mr. Orton, Junior, Catharine King and Child, Harriet Stafford, Bombay Artillery, and 3 Native Servants.

Per Seppings—Captain Baker, Royal Artillery, Captain Vaughan, ditto, J. S. Rodney, Esq. Civil Service and Mrs. Rodney. Lieutenants Davidson, Deacon and Woodford, Ceylon Regiment, Assistant Surgeons Watson, Foss, Moffat, Rowley, Hall, Spence, Ross and Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon and Child, J. Ellis Servant and 15 Artillery men.

The *Seppings* touched at the Mauritius on the 24th March and sailed again on the 9th April.—The *Lady Kennaway* from Ceylon had arrived at Port Louis. Sir Hardinge Gifford and family, and the other Passengers on board the *Lady Kennaway* were all well.

The *Maitland* sailed from Point-de-Galle on the 2d instant for Bombay. The Ship *Morning Star* which sailed from Ceylon about the beginning of August last, had reached England before the sailing of the *Maitland*.

Madras Gazette May, 19.

Macao.

Judgement of the Court of Judicature of Macao, in an action brought by the Creditors of the late Baron de San José do Porto Alegre, a bankrupt, for the appointment of Mr. Veiga, as Administrator or to his Estate, vs. the Baroness, his widow, claiming to have the Administration in her hands.

Notwithstanding the objections urged, I confirm my previous sentence, and ratify the appointment of Mr. J. J. F. Veiga, as Administrator and received of all the houses and property of the deceased Baron de San José do Porto Allegre, not only because this is the wish of his creditors, among whom is the agent for L. J. Barretto and others, Merchants of Calcutta, who from the large amount of their claim must be considered of most importance, (one creditor only, a nephew of the deceased bankrupt, being of a different opinion), but because the abovementioned Administrator is generally acknowledged to be one of the most respectable and accredited Merchants of this place, besides being well known as a man of large fortune. These circumstances justify in the amplest manner his selection for the trust in question, to which his alleged unfriendliness to the family would be no bar, were it even proved by the defendant; since her affected dread lest on this account he should not do justice to the estate, is more a matter of consideration for the creditors by whom he was chosen, than for the widow who unfortunately has perhaps nothing to expect from the state, burdened as it is with the enormous and extraordinary amount of debts which occasioned the bankruptcy, as appears from the papers of this suit. To argue that the appointment of this Administrator is illegal, because he is a claimant against the estate as Attorney for the Nuns of St. Clara, is equally irrelevant; as, on the other hand, the claim of the widow to retain the Administration in her hands in virtue of the law, book 4, No. 95, which enacts that the widow shall remain in possession, and administer to the estate on the death of her husband, because this is not considered in law as an administration in trust, and is quite inapplicable to the present case, in which even the husband himself of the defendant, tho' alive, would, as a bankrupt, have been deprived by law of the management of his estate, as was practised in the case of bankruptcy cited by the defendant How much more necessary therefore it is now, when the bankrupt is dead, after having executed an assignment of all his effects in favour of his creditors at Calcutta, already mentioned for immense claim, which in a solemn deed he has acknowledged to amount to one million three hundred and ninety two thousand and five hundred (1,392,500) Spanish dollars, declaring at the same time his assets assigned to them as distinctly worth one million and seventy thousand (1,070,000) Spanish dollars, which appear not to exist by the inventory of the defendant (his widow,) the most considerable items of the assigned property being wanting in it, while the total debts taking in the claims of other creditors, some of whom have obtained judgment on their favor, and others have accounts already settled and balanced, amount to one million five hundred and ten thousand seven hundred and twenty-two (1,510,722) Spanish dollars!!! without including the claim for the delivery of a hundred half chests of Patna Opium, &c. &c. Nor is there any force in the objection brought forward by the defendant grounded on the disputed validity of the assignment just mentioned, in consequence of the deceased Baron having executed a secret protest against it, which of itself is by no means sufficient to annul or weaken that deed. But on the contrary it stands good, until otherwise decreed by a competent Court, and more particularly so in regard to the Baron himself, who, after its execution, acknowledges in his secret protest, that he is indebted to the abovementioned Merchants of Calcutta, of whom he only complains that they extorted the deed from him without settling the accounts to his liking and at his convenience, and fixing certain periods for their gradual liquidation by instalments. In this the defendant concurs, nor does she deny that the estate is indebted to the claimants at Calcutta. Reason and justice, therefore, imperiously demand, that without further delay, the administration be taken out of the hands of the defendant, who, besides being jointly indebted with her deceased husband, has the further disability of being precluded as a woman, from undertaking the office, being a thing strange and unheard of in our law! And what is there to guarantee the security of such a property, and the rights of the creditors in default

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY THOMAS RIGBY, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30TH 1827.

(Continued from the last Page.)

of the bail and mercantile credit now no more The other arguments adduced to prove that the re was no formal bankruptcy, are futile and not to the purpose; since it is notorious, that the above-mentioned assignment was executed, and that the insolvent afterwards died leaving unsatisfied the immense debts already mentioned, which renders it incumbent in strict justice to accede to the prayer of the creditors for a sequestration and the appointment of a responsible administrator. Taking all this and the other circumstances of the case into consideration, I decree a general sequestration of all the effects of the estate, whether real, moveable, or personal property, rights and claims, or any other assets whatsoever, whether included in the inventory already made or omitted in it, if known to belong to the estate, and existing within this jurisdiction, all which must be delivered with an inventory to the abovementioned Administrator, who will take possession of whatever apartments, houses and godowns, he may consider necessary for keeping the property; should he prefer to let it remain on the premises, it being entirely at his option to do so, or remove it elsewhere, he being in either case responsible for its safety. He is at liberty to make any temporary partitions in the house, which he may find convenient for the purposes of the Administration. He will likewise take possession of the money which should exist for the proceeds of the half chests of opium sold previously to making out the inventory, and of the 83 half chests remaining on hand, which he should dispose of with all convenient expedition for the benefit of the concerned, consulting on the subject the claimant of the half chests, whose advice should likewise be taken in the sale of the other opium appearing in the inventory, of all which an account must be rendered to this Court. Let a separate inventory be made of the books of account and papers of the house, which the widow must deliver up to be revised and examined by Messrs. Burto and Serva, who have been chosen as accountants for the purpose of arranging the debts and credits of the estate, which is not as she alleges, giving up arms against herself, but rather the performance of an indispensible duty if she wish to act with good faith, so as not to wrong the creditors, who are, properly speaking, the real owners of the bankrupt estate, from which she can only obtain what of right belongs, or may in equity be allowed to her. According to this rule, let such parts of the house be reserved for her residence as may be consistent with comfort, together with whatever may be intended for her separate use, not being of a great and extraordinary value. Let there also be delivered to her, after taking an inventory, whatever furniture and moveables may be requisite for her living with decency, but not in a splendid and showy style, which justice will not allow at the expence of the creditors, and against their consent.

For the execution of this sentence, which is to have instant effect, I appoint the Clerk of the Court, who is to be Clerk for the Administration, the Notary Public and any other officers required for its complete execution without any interruption, both parties being left free to prosecute their claims, &c.

(Sd.) DON JOSE FELIPPE PERES DA COSTA.

Macao, 25th March, 1827.

The foregoing Copy of a case, in which decision had been given at Macao in a cause which had been most injuriously delayed.—We hail with pleasure the commencemet of a new era at Macao; and if the important work of reform thus happily begun, be firmly persevered in and followed up by commensurate improvement in other departments, we may confidently anticipate the prosperous regeneration of the colony. It is one favourably situated for the purposes of trade, and possessed of the capabilities of enjoying the highest degree of commercial prosperity. Unfortunatly, however, it must take some time to recover from the low stage of decline to which it had been reduced by a long course of injustice and oppression under its late chief magistrate and his satellites.

ARAGA's name has some claim to grace the records of infamy in the next page to Judge JEFFERIES. He possessed all his recklessness, to honor and feeling and would have exhibited, we doubt not, the same blood thirstiness had his interest demanded it, or had not perhaps some prudential fears restrained his natural truculence. As it was, he took every undue advantage of his situation to enrich himself and his minions, and cared not how much injury or misery he inflicted provided he gained something by it.

He was a man of consummate talent at intrigu; and by extraordinary manœuvring under the veil of mercantile speculations, undertaken on the plea of public spirit to benefit Macao, he plundered of his money almost every man on the settlement who had any, and persecuted with the most unrelenting vindictiveness the very few who had penetration enough to keep out of his toils, or courage to attempt exposing his character.

Europe.

Cure for Wens.—Mr. Abernethy, on being asked lately what was a cure for wens, answered, "Upon my life I don't know; I believe you may as well whistle to them as any thing else."

THE FIGHT OF NED O'NEILL, AND THE PUGILIS-TRICKS OF PHILIP SAMPSON, YESTERDAY FOR 400l.

Have they not sword players, and every sort
Of gymnic artists, wrestlers, riders, runners,
Jugglers and dancers—antics, mummers, mimics,
But they must pick me out with muscles tired,
And over-laboured at the public *mills*,
To make them sport with my activity.—*Sampson Agonistes.*

Our Sampson, sirnamed Philistenes, like his namesake of the olden time, has oft complained of being matched above his strength, and being be-laboured at the public mills, to make us sport with his activity. Like him too, he has turned in the end on his tormentors. Not content with pulling down the Halls,* a short time since at Birmingham, he yesterday threw over their whole host on South Mims Common. How far he has himself fallen a sacrifice in the frolic remains yet to be proved. It would be cruel to anticipate. Dunstable Downs having been named by the arbitrator as the place of meeting, the crowd of ring-followers left town on Monday evening, and scattered themselves in all the straw-platting villages in the vicinity. It was in the dead of the night, that a large body made their appearance in the quiet rurality of Market-street. Never was there greater commotion. The good wives peeped out of their doors, and slapped them in the faces of the fancy—the pretty damsels perked up their curl-papers, and stole away with apprehension. The surly landlord of the Sun stood in his door-way, proclaiming boxes full, and no admittance. The worthy Mrs. Goodyear, of the New Inn, alone opened her hospitable gate—threw fresh wood upon the fire, spread up her cold meat and grilled bones for supper, and spread her beds, pillows, and bolsters on chairs, or on the floor, for the general accommodation. O'Neill set up at Dunstable. Sampson got the best reception he could make off at Market-street. Early on yesterday morning, a torrent of Londoners poured in, of every class, from the Title to the Tiler,—and in every vehicle, from a barouche-and-four to a donkey tandem. A fight of big men always creates an interest. The attendance on this occasion was beyond what any person could have anticipated. It was worthy, in number and condition, of the best days of the ring.

The word having been given for the Downs, the world was set in motion; but the vanguard had scarcely left the town, when the alarm was brought in that the hawks were abroad, and that no fight would be permitted. A Magistrate, having the triple right of interfering in the three adjoining counties of Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, and Buckinghamshire, did take upon himself to use it to its full extent. Two or three thousand persons, some of them men of title, his superiors—many of them of consideration in life his equals—were turned round at the nod of this most excellent gentleman. No doubt he was right. It is to be hoped that his neighbours, who lost a rich harvest by his morality, will think so. In consequence of this interference, a council of war was called, and several new places were proposed. Sampson wanted to go to Stafford or Northamptonshire. The distance put both out of the question. Besides, the allied Magistrates, like the British fleet in the Tagus, lay in all their force close by. It was not deemed wise to provoke hostilities with them, and the frontier was not crossed. After much discussion, the arbitrator gave his award as final, and a field in Middlesex, near South Mims, was named by him, to which O'Neill agreed at once, and to which Sampson, with some reluctance, thought proper to defer. Now came the hustle and the difficulty. Horses and carriages, advanced, in five minutes, 200 per cent. in value. Two guineas was charged for a chaise for four miles, and junior vehicles ran on the like proportion. The retreat from Moscow was nothing in comparison to this *melee*—carriages, horses, and men, were scattered on the road—breaking down or broken down—no one waited to assist his fellow. Twenty miles were to be done with cattle that had worked from London in the morning. On, on, they drove, till Middlesex was gained, and then the crowd drew up on the banks of a muddy Borodino, swelled by the rains beyond its usual torrent, which lay between them and their quarters. No bridge being prepared, the cry to ford it was raised, and though several bold adventurers were swept away by the stream, the larger body crossed in safety, and formed the ring on a miry field on the right.

The various impediments which had been thrown in the way of this fight, rendered its taking place up to this time more a matter of doubt than a certainty. Since a similar reluctance was evinced by Sampson's friends, in his affairs with Hudson, about two years ago, the reality of his engagements has in some degree been questioned.

Every thing was, however, put at rest, by his speedy appearance on the ground, and O'Neill having also got to rights, the ring was made good, and men and boys began to rub their hands, in expectation of a glorious mill.

O'Neill, has never been beaten. That is a reason with a great many why he should ever be backed. His fine stamina, undoubted game, and above all, correct conduct and uncompromising honesty, has gained him friends who cannot be induced to lay against him. The ardour of those followers, joined to the calculations of the best judges as to points of weight and science, brought the odds upon him from 5 and 6 to 4, at which they varied untill the hour of battle, when they settled at 5 to 4 precisely. Sampson was supposed by a great many to be quite equal to the match, and his own declaration, "that if he did not win, he never would show his head in London," strengthened that supposition. A great deal of money was laid out upon him.

At a quarter past two the men stepped into the ring, and under the care of Hudson and Holt for O'Neill, and Ward and Jem Burn for Sampson, their toilettes were soon prepared, and both made ready for action. There was a marked difference in frame and condition—Sampson had height and length, his loins looked bare, his face thin, and he appeared to have been trained too fine. O'Neill was thick set and muscular, but his flesh was too full and rather puffy, and his face mealy and ill-coloured. Both took their grounds with seeming confidence. Never were more sanguine expectations raised of a real good fight being about to take place. We shall soon see how far they were realised.

Round 1. O'Neill stood up to his man, with his right arm poked out at full length, almost at an angle of 45 about his head—What the deuce can he mean by that?—Sampson lay light on his pins, with both hands close to his wind—seemingly too low as the other was too high. O'Neill broke ground to a corner of the ring, Sampson followed close in. O'Neill jerked about, to get clear of him, but could not. Sampson let fly, caught his man slightly on the mouth with the right. O'Neill closed without a return. Sampson came on his knees in struggling for the fall, and was rolled over. No mischief.

2. Sampson made play—O'Neill would not take it, backed to the ropes, nearly caught in the corner, dipt, out, and danced about the ring. Sampson bit his lips, and tried to set him piping as well as dancing. O'Neill was again backed to the corner, and again he flourished his legs and got away. Sampson manœuvred to get within O'Neill's right arm. O'Neill would not stand to be measured. Sampson let fly, missed his blow. O'Neill did the same; both got to a close, and Sampson was heavily thrown.—Bad fighting on both sides.

3. The men stood many minutes looking at each other. What humbug! O'Neill too cautious, backed to the ropes, and then renewed his jig step. "Why don't Sampson pin him in the corner when he has him there?" O'Neill closed his arms on his chest. "Never mind him and hit, he only wants to get you out of temper." Both moved out of distance, and laid their hands on their hips, like Clare-market butchers. "Send for my nightcap," says Josh. Hudson. The mob impatient, began to hiss. Sampson went to work, and covered his man well. "Now he has him." No—he hasn't." More hissing. Sampson smiled. That's right, my boy; he wants to break your heart and then lick you." After a weary pause, both men hit out, Sampson caught it lightly on the mouth, but had the best of the round, if there was any best in it.

4. O'Neill made play, but Sampson broke away. Sampson stopped a heavy right hand at his wind. O'Neill looked better out and caught him heavily in the side of the head.—(Cheers for O'Neill.) Sampson played well for the return. O'Neill got clear off from a smart clipper. No mischief done.

5. O'Neill, without an instant delay, ran under his mans's guard, whipped him up, and threw him heavily.

6. O'Neill, more lively, grasped at his man with the left, and played at him with the right. Sampson covered himself with great readiness, and met O'Neill coming with a flush hit on the mouth. O'Neill, making the return, slipped on his knees.

7. All nonsense up to this—plenty more of the same to follow. The men crossed arms, neither willing to begin. The portable gas was sent for, as night was drawing on. O'Neill at last made feints, but Sampson would not be drawn. Jem Burn, all impatience, called out to Sampson, "My eyes, Phil, why don't you hit him as you hit me?" O'Neill began to spar with great activity, as if preparing to let fly. All show and no reality—walked out of distance without making a hit. Warm sparring again, but no fighting. Great irritation in the crowd, and plenty of hissing. O'Neill crossed his arm. Sampson beckoned to him, and asked him to fight. O'Neill sparred, and then got out of distance. Hudson thanked his stars for the stock of patience he laid week. Sampson hit out left and right, both well intended, but a point short. O'Neill ably returned left and right on his ribs. Another long pause, and a close. Sampson fell on his knees, and, in going down contrived to throw his man. This humbug round lasted half an hour.

8. O'Neill showed as much blood as a pin's scratch would draw on his mouth. A roar of "First blood for Sampson." Not a blow worth naming struck for the fight—all humbug. Sampson hit short again, left and right, and broke away cleverly from returns. Another stupid pause. At last O'Neill made a feint, and got within distance. Sampson nicked him at the moment with a chattering right-handed hit on the side of the head, which half turned him round. Great cheers for Sampson. Jem Ward sung out "If he does that again he will hit him out of time." Sampson closed, and got the best of the fall.—(Loud cries for Sampson.)

9. O'Neill, now on his mettle, began to show fight in earnest, and caught his man a real one-er on the bur of the ear. Sampson behaved right well, took it kindly, and met O'Neill in the centre of the head with a flush hit from the left hand. O'Neill feinted to draw his customer. Sampson made ready to fight with him if he would come on. No go—Sampson hit out desperately, left and right. O'Neill covered his head with his arms in beautely style. O'Neill broke ground—Sampson plunging at him with short left handed hits. Both men came to a scrambling rally. O'Neill opened his hands. Sampson went down from a push.—Humbug for ever!

10. Both men were put on the ground without a scratched face, though the sham-fight had been going on for better than an hour. O'Neill seemed at length tired of the nonsense, and the moment he saw Sampson at the mark, he ran up to his head and knocked him down with a spinning right-handed hit on the side of the head, covering the cheek and ear. It was certainly a heavy blow, but not a finisher. Sampson, put on his second's knee, gave symptom of all-overness. Ward put his hands up to his head, and brought him up again to the scratch.

11th and Last Round. Sampson did not hold up his arms, and O'Neill knocked him off his legs with a smart hit, though by no means a demolisher.—Humbug concluded.—Sampson, resting on Jem Burn, turned up his eyes as if in agony. Every body thought he was dangerously hit, and his senses knocked out of him. If the case had been so desperate he could not have spoken. Ward claimed him, and bid him get up, and fight. "No," said Sampson, distinctly enough to be heard beyond the ropes, "take me out of the ring." "Nonsense," said Ward, "get up and fight; you can fight more, if you like." "No," replied the dying man; and, turning round to O'Neill, he added, "I'll have no more of it."

Thus ended a contest between two of the best-matched men in the ring, after an hour and six minutes, in which the hour was spent in sparring, and six minutes in fighting—in which ten blows were struck at either side, and in which a man, who appeared to be hit out of time, was able to speak distinctly, and after which the said beaten man was able to walk out of the ring to his carriage, through a miry field, without assistance.

It must be clearly understood that no blame rests on O'Neill, except that which the lovers of quick fighting will throw upon him for his excess of caution. O'Neill is right—he is bound to do the best for his backers, and to pursue that system which ensures victory without giving away a chance. Sampson's seconds having both declared that he was not hit out of time, he is placed in an awkward situation. He has the choice of but a poor alternative which way he takes it. If he gets matched again he must fight within an inch of his life to regain his character.

MORAL.

From the events of this day, it is to be collected—1st, That a fight is not to be fixed in a neighbourhood where one Spoil-sport is Magistrate for three counties. 2d, That Ned O'Neil is not to be beaten by any man of his own weight in the ring. And, lately, that the old sonnet on Phil Sampson be now dressed up and sent to him as good advice again:—

Go back to Brummagem, go back to Brummagem,
Youth of that antient and half-penny town.
Rattle the countrymen,—whop them and rummage 'em.
But think not of Ward, O'Neill, or big Brown.

P. S. Dick Courtis, who is matched with Aaron, takes his benefit at the Tennis Court today; O'Neill has promised to show there.

The Morning Herald, December 13.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—SATURDAY, 25TH NOV.

Mr. SCARLETT (with whom was Mr. JERVIS, jun.) moved for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against John Duncombe, of No. 19, Little Queen-street, Holborn, as the publisher and proprietor of a work, professing to be a History of the private Adventures and Amours of Madame Vestris, dedicated to the King, containing the most false and scandalous aspersions of that lady's character. The Learned Counsel said that this work, after the example of another work of some notoriety, had been published in numbers, for the purpose of attracting more of public notice. After the publication of the first and second numbers Madame Vestris had instructed her solicitor to write to the defendant, that if any more numbers of the work came out she should commence an action against him, hoping that such a notice would deter him from going on with a repetition of his offence. This notice had not the desired effect, for the defendant had continued to publish other numbers. Under these circumstances, he (Mr. S.) was instructed to make the present application, in order to prevent the continuance of so great a scandal to public morals and decency. For the purpose of making an interesting narrative, the author of this publication had thought proper to select Madame Vestris as the heroine of his history. He first introduced her at the theatre at Naples—carried her on board several ships of war—then brought her to England, and introduced her into a great number of extraordinary scenes, and mixed her up with persons in the highest ranks in society. From the beginning to the end the whole narrative was fictitious and false. He (Mr. S.) did not wish to disgust the Court by reading the details contained in the work. He should do enough if he read Madame Vestris's affidavit, contradicting certain passages. He would, however, men-

tion one instance of the pure fiction which the work contained. It was stated that this lady had formed a connection with a person named Dick Wilson, and a long history of her intercourse with that person was introduced, which finally concluded by stating that Dick Wilson was found floating in the Thames. Madame Vestris positively swore that she never knew any person of the name of Dick Wilson, and that the whole of this narrative was a pure fiction. The Learned Counsel then proceeded to read the affidavit of Madame Vestris, denying the libellous matters.

"Saith, that the father of deponent did not at any time, to the best of her knowledge and belief, get into any scrape which rendered it necessary for him to leave England; and that he did not leave England, and land at Naples, in the year 1789, and take up his abode in the environs of Strado de Toledo; and that the father of deponent did not live and die at Naples, as in the said libels is stated; but, on the contrary thereof, lived principally in England for the last forty years before his death, which occurred about four years since.

"Saith, that Madame Bartolezzi, the mother of deponent, came to England when she was six years of age, and is still residing in this country, and that she did not at any time support herself as in said libel is stated, or receive any pension from the Casa del Monte, or any other institution whatsoever; that discord never did at any time rage betwixt her, deponent, and her said mother; nor had she, deponent, at any time neglected her said mother; but that, on the countrary, there has always existed between her (deponent) and her said mother the greatest affection and regard. That said mother of deponent never married a second husband of the name of Burke, or of any other name; but that her said mother has always hitherto been, from the death of her late husband, the father of deponent, and still is unmarried. That her said mother never bartered with Lord Petersham, or with any other person whatsoever, to dispose of her child, Josephine, the sister of deponent, as in said libel is stated.

"Saith, that the deponent was not born at Naples, and educated under the tuition of the Superior of the Convent of Santa Margarette, on the Hill of St. Elmo; but that the deponent was born in London, and educated in England, and never has been, during any period of her life, at Naples; that she, deponent, did not appear, in the year 1804, at the Theatre San Carlos as a mere figurante, or at any other time, or in any other character whatever; but that the first appearance of deponent on any stage, was in London, at the King's Theatre, as principal singer, in the year 1815. That she, deponent, never was at Salerno with any person of the name of Spencer Smith, or any other person whatever; and that she, deponent, never was on board the Perseus sloop of war, or present on board of that or any other ship, or in any other place where the game of Hunt the Barber, or any other such game as in said libels is described, was played. That she, deponent, never was on board the Thrseus, or slept in a hammock of the Captain's cabin, in that or any other ship, as in one of said libels is stated. That she, deponent, never paraded the streets of Naples, or of any other place whatever, in the dress of a midshipman, with Captain Owen, or with any other person whatever.

"Saith that she does not, nor did she ever know, or was acquainted with any persons of the names of Spencer Smith, Nicholas, Sir Charles Cotton, Captain Owen, Captain Johnson, Mr. Petre, Lady Hamilton, the Marquess Caraccioli, or Lord Nelson; and that she never did, from any motive whatsoever, countenance any report that she was at any time protected by Lord Nelson; and that she, deponent, never had any interview, conversation, or communication with them, or either of them, at any time.

"Saith, that she, deponent, never was at Civita Vecchia, Frescia, or Mount Vesuvius, with Mr. Holmes, or any other person whatever, and that she never knew or was acquainted with any person of the name of Lieutenant Holmes; that she, deponent, did not see her husband (Vestris) at Rome, but that she, saw him in England for the first time, and was married to him in London, and that deponent never was at Rome at any period during her life; that she, deponent, never was in any way known to, or acquainted with, the Duchess of Devonshire, Mr. Upton, the Countess of Albany, or Jerome Aillert, and never had any communication, conversation, or intercourse with them, or either of them, at Rome, or in any other place whatsoever; that she, deponent, never was engaged for the English Pic Nic Theatre, under the direction of Captain Brown and Mr. James Donnelly; and that she never was at Port Mahon, or in any other way acquainted with Captain Brown, or Mr. James Donnelly, or either of them; that the deponent never knew, or was acquainted with Lieutenant-Colonel Carr, and never resided with him, or any other person, and never was at Mount Love; that she, deponent, never had thoughts of taking the veil, and becoming a nun, at Minorca, or any other place, and that she, deponent, never was at Minorca.

"Saith, that she did not at any time play at the Garrison theatre at Gibraltar, and that she, deponent, never was at Gibraltar; that she, deponent, never appeared at the Lisbon theatre, under the protection of the Marquis Villa Real, or any other person; and that she, deponent, never knew any such person as the Marquis Villa Real, nor was she ever at Lisbon or Cintra with him, or any other person whatsoever.

"Saith, that she, deponent, did not, at any time, perform at the French theatre of any Noble Lord, or of any person whatsoever, in St. James's-square, or elsewhere, under a fictitious name.

"Saith, that she admits it to be true that she, deponent, is slightly acquainted with Captain Best, having been introduced to him by Mr. Corri; but that she was never at any time furnished with instructions by him, the said Captain Best; and that she, deponent, never was in any way under his influence or controul, or accompanied by him in her provincial engagements; that she deponent, never lived with said Captain Best, with the mother and sister of deponent, or with any other person, at No. 32, Brydges-street, Covent-garden, or at any other house of that description; that said Captain Best never, on any occasion, carried her, deponent, into the Fountain, a notorious brothel; and that she, deponent, was never in that, or any other house of that description, with said Captain Best, or any other person whatsoever; that said Captain Best never accompanied her to Manchester on a theatrical engagement, or on any other occasion whatever; that she, deponent, never accepted any engagement to play at Manchester; that she, deponent, never did perform at Manchester, and that said Captain Best never slept in the same bed, or had any criminal intercourse with her, deponent, at the Wheat Sheaf, or any other place whatsoever, as in said libels is stated.

"Saith, that she, deponent, never did meet or enter into any conversation with his Majesty, the King, in Pall-mall, or in any other place as in one of said libels is stated; that she, deponent, never was pursued by his Majesty into the green-room of the King's Theatre, or any other place whatsoever; that she, deponent, never received any jewel or other present from his said Majesty; and that deponent did not appear at the King's Theatre in consequence of any note or request from his said Majesty, as in one of said libels is stated.

"Saith, that Lord Barrymore, mentioned and alluded to by the description of Lord B—, never did gallant her, deponent, round St. James's-square, or elsewhere; that there never was a report, as deponent has heard of, that he did; that deponent never knew, or was in any way acquainted with said Lord Barrymore.

"Saith, that the deponent never was refused a benefit by the Committee of the King's Theatre; and that neither the deponent nor the husband of the deponent, ever put off their creditors with promises of payment when said benefit of her, deponent, should have taken place; that she, deponent, and the husband of her deponent, did not leave England for the purpose of defrauding their creditors; nor did they travel to Paris in company with Lord Barrymore, as in one of said libels is stated, but that she, deponent, travelled with her husband only, and performed at the Theatre Italien in Paris, under an engagement made by her late husband, and by no other person whatsoever; that during the time she, deponent, was so performing at Paris as aforesaid, she resided with her father, and did not enter into the dissipation of the French metropolis, and never knew or was acquainted with Sir Charles Bamfield, General Sebastiano, the Officers of the National Guards, or the Field Marshal of Bonaparte, nor had any communication, intercourse, or conversation with any or either of them, as in one of said libels is stated.

"Saith, that the husband of deponent left her at Paris, under the care of her father; that she, deponent, did not remain in Paris contrary to the wishes and intention of her said husband, and that her said late husband never made it any excuse for leaving her, that she, deponent, was of such a combustible temper that the house was filled with explosions of passion, and that she, deponent, worried his life out, as in said libels is stated.

"Saith, that she does not know who is intended to be alluded to by the words young Lord P—, but that she, deponent, never agreed to introduce any person, nor did she introduce any person, into the bed-room at Paris, or elsewhere, in the manner stated in one of said libels.

"Saith, that she was not accompanied from Paris to London by Captain Fullerton, that she never knew or was acquainted with Captain Fullerton, or any person of that name.

"Saith, that she, deponent, never knew or was acquainted with Lord Derby, Major Brookes, Colonel Atherton, Sir Eyre Coote, Colonel Torrens, Colonel M'Mahon, Lord Binning, or Sir Francis Leforey; that deponent never accepted from them, or either of them, any sum of money, or any other thing whatever, and never had any communication, conversation, or intercourse with them, or either of them, at any time or in any place whatsoever. That deponent never played the character of *Cowslip* in the *Agreeable Surprise*, at Liverpool or elsewhere; and that deponent never performed at Liverpool in any character whatsoever. That deponent never lived at a boot-maker's in Newport-street, or at any other house in that street. That deponent never received any letter, dated Holyhead, March 11, 1822, and signed "Belmore;" and that, to the best of her knowledge and belief, no such letter as in one of said libels is stated, was ever directed, sent, or intended to be sent to her, deponent. That deponent admits she knows by name, but by name only, such a person as Chas. Wm. Wright, but that deponent never sauntered with him under the arcade of the Opera House; and never had any communication, conversation, or intercourse with him, in that or any other place whatsoever. That the conversatson supposed to have occurred between a servant girl of deponent's of the name of Susan, and deponent, is utterly false, and without foundation; that no conversation ever occurred between her, deponent, and any servant girl in her employ; and that deponent, never had any reason to suspect that any or either of her servant girls had a man in bed with her, as in one of said libels is stated.

"Saith that she, deponent, never hired a pew in Curzon-street chapel from Viscountess Percival, or any other person; and that she, deponent, never knew Capt. Mordaunt, and never had any interview, conversation, or intercourse with him; and never accepted any gift, donation, or legacy from him, or any other person of that name.

"Saith, that she, deponent, never, at any time, since she has carried on the profession of a comedian, refused to fulfil any theatrical engagement which she has made; that she never broke any engagement with the manager of the Haymarket, of the Dublin, or of any other theatre; and that she has never forfeited any engagement, or paid any fine for so doing; but that she, deponent, has always been scrupulously attentive to fulfil every engagement, and has never delayed to fulfil any engagement at the Dublin or any other Theatre, after the day of her apearance has bess announced; and that she, deponent, never did bank, or have any account in the banking-house of Messrs. Coutts and Co.; that the deponen never was acquainted with, or knew any persons of the names of Dick Wilson or Tom Howe, and that every transaction supposed to have occurred, and stated to have occurred in the libellous publication, with respect to them, or either of them, and deponent, is utterly false, and without foundation.

"Saith, that the deponent admits that she has performed on the stage of the Dublin Theatre, but that she never was at any time in a box at the said Theatre; and that deponent never knew, or was acquainted with, Col. Vickers or Lord Malkew, at Dublin or elsewhere, and that she never has received any present from them, or either of them, at Dublin, or at, any other place whatever,. That she, deponent never was at Belfast, Londonderry, or Carrickfergus: and never knew, or was acquainted with the Marquess of Dopegal, Mr. Jocelyn, Mr. Anderson, Alderman Lukey, the M'Causlands of Balmore, Capt. Thompson, on Captain Hill; that she never visited the families of Hart and Thompson, and General Hart; and never had any communication, intercourse, or conversation with them, or either of them, at those places, or either of those places, or at any other place whatsoever. That she, deponent, never went to, or was at Brighton, with Captain Courtenay, or ever had any communication or intercourse with him, or was she ever escorted by him to that or any other place, and that she never knew or was acquainted with Captain Courtenay, or any other person of that name.

"Saith, that she, deponent, never was entertained, some few years ago, or at any other time, at Brighton, or in any other place, in the house of Mr. Colman, or of any other person, in company with his Royal Highness the Duke of York, General Taylor, Mrs. Gibbs, and Mrs. Carey; and that deponent is not, nor ever was, upon the closest terms of friendship or on terms of intimamcy, with the said Mrs. Carey; but deponent admits that she has spoken on one occasion, and upon that one only, to the said Mrs. Carey. That she, deponent, does not know what persons are intended to be represented by the description of Lord V—e and his brother, in said libellous publication; but that every fact and circumstance, in the said libellous publication stated to have occurred between her and the said Lord V—e and his brother, or either of them, is utterly false and without foundation. That she, deponent, never received a proposal from an Admiral, or any other person, to go to Malta, nor was she ever offered the situation of Chief of the Oper. at that place, as in one of said libels is stated. That she, deponent, never knew, or was acquainted with, any man of the name of Tom Steele.

"Saith, that every fact, circumstance, conversation, and transaction, in said libellous publication contained, and hereunto annexed, so far as regards her, deponent, is scandalous, malicious, utterly false, and without foundation."

The above affidavit was confirmed by Madame Thereza Bartolozzi, mother to Madame Vestris.

Mr. Justice Bayley inquired whether there was an affidavit of the defendant being the publisher?

Mr. Scarlett said this was distinctly sworn

Mr. Justice Bayley.—Take a rule to show cause. Rule *Nisi* granted.

COURT OF KING BENCH 27th Nov.

THE KING, ON THE PROSECUTION OF MR. LONG WELLESLEY, V. CHAPMAN.

Mr. Brougham, said, that in this case he was instructed to apply to their Lordships for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against a person named John Chapman, who by his affidavits, as filed at the Stamp-office, admitted himself to be the proprietor and editor of a weekly newspaper, intitled the *Sunday Times*, for a libel published in that paper on the 5th of November, reflecting on the character of Mr. Long Wellesley, on whose behalf he now made this application. The statement which constituted the libel, and of which he complained, he should now lay before the Court.

Here the Learned Counsel read the libel, which was as follows:—

"Wellesley's history is no common one. Fourteen years since he became the triumphant husband of a young and amiable woman, possessed of every virtue to make a deserving man happy, and with a fortune more than princely. The first and proudest of the land bowed before her shrine, and were rejected. She selected this *Lovelace* from a thronged circle of suitors, and for what qualities of form or of mind the hapless lady herself could never state. Assurance he possessed in an unbounded degree. He then bore a name covered with civic and military glory, but in neither of which he had any share. His knowledge was bounded by the stable, and his achievements by the gambling table—these were the scenes of his renown. He was then living in open harlotry with a female he afterwards abandoned. The communication was made by the wretched woman herself to Mrs. Wellesley, in despair.—Her affection produced his pardon, and her generosity supplied him with 10,000*l.* to provide for his victim. He took the money, and spent it at a gambling-table! Such was the man to whom Miss Filney Long, then the richest heiress in Europe, intrusted her heart, her fortune, and her happiness, and by whom all were soon irrevocably wrecked. On the morning of his marriage, Long Wellesley was the most enviable man in England—in five short years he was covered with debts and disgrace. Wild waste and wanton riot soon reduced a regal fortune to ruins; the noble mansion house at Wanstead was stripped of its furniture, and levelled to the ground. The privilege of Parliament no more protected the ruined prodigal, and he had to fly to the Continent to avoid a gaol. His admirable wife accompanied him, without pining or reproaches, happy in the hope that it would instruct and change a heart that was seared to conviction. He had nothing himself—he was a bankrupt alike in character and fortune; but his inimitable wife had 5,000*l.* a year secured by her marriage-settlement, and this, the ruins, of thousands, she shared with him. He owed her every thing: in exile and in ruin she clung to him, and had he a human heart he would have treasured her with a miser's care. But how did he repay her?—By introducing an adultress wanton beneath her roof at Naples, by making his wife the unconscious pander of his base appetities and her own misery, and driving her, broken-hearted, to the grave."

Mr. Justice Holroyd—Does the affidavit of Mr. Long Wellesley deny the truth of these charges?

Mr. Brougham said, his affidavit stated them to be gross fictions from beginning to end. In that affidavit Mr. Long Wellesley swore, that he never received 10,000*l.* from his wife for the purpose alluded to, and that he never spent such a sum at a gambling-table. Mr. Wellesley swore that this statement in all its material parts, was untrue, and was a gross falsehood and malicious libel. He denied that his knowledge was bounded by the stable, and his achievements by the gambling-table; and that he was not, previous to his marriage, living in open harlotry with an abandoned female, and that he was not supplied with 10,000*l.* by the generosity of his wife, to provide for this alleged female, a person who had no existence in fact. He further swears, that he was not, or never had been, the victim of gambling, that all the sums he had lost in that way, since his marriage, would only amount to 500*l.* That he never gained or lost at any time a sum over 2)*l.*, and that he never played a stake larger than 20*l.* He never visited the gambling-houses or *salons* of Paris, when there, although places of great resort for travellers. He admitted that upon his marriage, he came into a very great income, but he was then obliged to keep up a style suitable to his rank. He had to purchase jewels, plate, and furniture, to a large amount; also coaches and horses, and all those things incidental to a large establishment; he had also to lay out considerable sums of money upon the improving of the family state, in laying out the grounds, &c. all of which expenses incumbered him with great and heavy debts. Besides, he was only a tenant for life, and there was 5000*l.* a-year pin money to be deducted from the proceeds of the estate. He also went on to swear, that whilst Mrs. Wellesley was on the continent, she had every thing she could wish for; that she had liberty to draw on his banker for whatever money she wanted, and that she had done so, and that he treated her in no way unkindly. With respect to the pulling down of Wanstead House, the affidavit stated that in the marriage settlement there was contained an express proviso, that, that house should be pulled down, and the materials sold at any time that the late Mrs. Wellesley and her husband should consent. That having come to a determination so to do, they applied to their trustees, the Marquis of Wellesley, and the Honourable Mr. Bouverie, and that at the end of two years they obtained the consent of the trustees, as well as their relations, to pull down Wanstead House, which was carried into execution, and the materials sold by public auction. His affidavit also denied all that part of the statement, which attributed to his bad conduct the ruin of the fortune, and happiness of his wife. He swore he had not introduced into

his house, at Naples, a wanton adultress, nor that he made his wife the pander of his base appetites, nor that he had drove her brokenhearted to the grave. It was a well known fact that she died at Richmond, of a bowel complaint, whilst he was absent on the Continent. The Learned Counsel having read the prosecutor's affidavit at full length, concluded by observing that the defendant had steered clear of making any reference to the action brought against his client for a crim con, and tried at the late Sittings at Guildhall, but he put forth a quantity of new matter in this statement, all which was totally false, and without the slightest foundation. He, therefore, hoped he had shown their Lordships good ground, upon which they could with safety grant the object of his application.

Mr. Justice Holroyd—Mr. Brougham, you may take a rule to show cause.

Rule granted.

"*Burmese general Order, found in the Governor's house at Syriam.—To Senneboon, Mayoon and Attawoon (Governor and Collector).*—In order that not one of the wild foreigners may escape from being destroyed and slain, they must be apprehended, by covering the face of the earth with an innumerable host, to accomplish which, effectual measures are now in progress, &c.

"*Copy of the King, of Ava's Order.*—Our royal army will march in several divisions to seize, kill and crush the rebel strangers, who are in Prome. The victorious advance division, under the chief Maha Nemiow, seized, killed, and crushed, the strangers at Wattygoon; owing to the excellent power of the Golden Majesty, they could not resist or stand before us: their principal chief was killed, and all the strangers were killed and routed; muskets, arms, and live men, were taken in abundance. The strangers came with great confidence: as they have been beaten this first time they cannot stand on another occasion: the royal army having conquered once, ten times it will be successful. After this, they (the strangers) cannot raise their hands, and it is very easy for us to seize them now. Those that fight face to face and conquer, will be honoured and rewarded by the king: the list of their names is to be presented to His Majesty by the prince general in chief. The royal Nakan sends this.

"*Translation of an Answer from the General Prince Memiaboo, and other Chiefs, on receipt of an Order from the King of Ava,*—Your Majesty's slaves, the General Seree Maha Dema, Rajan, and other chiefs, send their petitions in obedience to your majesty's command, respecting the seizure, killing, and crushing of the rebel strangers. Our army moves, advances, and acts advisedly near Prome to surround them: it is well regulated and arranged; but on account of the rains and bad roads, it is obliged to halt. The instructions from the golden footstool I will forward without loss of time, to the army, by an intelligent man; on his return with information, I will send orders to the great chief Maha Nemiow, and Kee-Wongee, Thado Menghi, Maha Mengaou, commanders of the armies on the east side, both by land and water; and on the west bank, to the Sadda-woon Menla Mengaou, and the great chief La Main Woon Men Nosa Kyogaou: these two last form one division. They will will surround the rebel strangers, and by dint of your Golden Majesty's excellent omnipotence not one shall escape—all shall be killed, destroyed, and annihilated. I have sent men to obtain news regarding the officers and army which were sent from the king of Cochin China, and I now forward some information to your Golden Majesty."

There is a striking letter from the Siamese chief to Sir A. Campbell, for which we are sorry we have not space, as another sample of the Oriental style; but, indeed, we are obliged to pass over many very curious things embrassed by this volume. As it will, however, be read every where, our abstinence will speedily be remedied from its own pages—and we finish with two extracts relating to the riches of Ava, and the advantages we have gained.

"To the northward of Ava, there are mines of gold, silver, and precious stones (rubies and and sapphires of the finest description); but as all mines throughout the kingdom form one of the numerous royal monopolies, and are only worked at particular times, by special order from the sovereign (one of whose titles is 'proprietor of the mines of rubies, gold, and silver,'), the nation derives little benefit from their existence. No specie, however plentiful it may be, is permited to be exported, and this formed one great draw-back to the trade with Ava; the merchants, unable to carry off all their profits or returns in produce, were often under the necessity of suspending their sales, even when the demand was greatest, and the native merchants, ready to pay for their goods in silver or gold, or to smuggle the money into vessels at a great risk of seizure and consequent forfeiture. Vast sums are annually expended by the monarch and his court, in building and gilding pagodas, in the middle of which, images of Ghaudma, made of solid gold, are frequently buried, particularly in the splendid and very sacred buildings of this description in the neighbourhood of the capital. It is to be hoped, that many of the mercantile advantages above alluded to, will still accrue to this county, from the retention of the ceded provinces of Tenasserim." * * *

"The cession of Arracan amply provides for the freedom from Burmese interference with our Indian territories on that side: our troublesome neighbours are now confined within their ancient boundaries by the lofty Anoupectoumiew; and the king is not ignorant that, should he again offend, we can march a force across these mountains, and appear on the Irrawaddy, from our post at Aing, in eight or ten days, and probably reach his capital within a month. Besides, he is aware that the feeling and character of his subjects had undergone a total change; for, without asserting that they either respect or love us, we may at least insist that they assuredly fear us; and whatever may have been, or still may be, their opinions of themselves, they are well satisfied, from sad experience, that they would have little chance with such a force as the Indian government can send into the field. The king of Ava, under such circumstances, can have neither interest nor motive in troubling us again. That he may intrigue and endeavour to deceive, is probable, and consistent with the faithless character of his government. That he may still use a high, and even insolent tone, pretend to treat us slightingly, and continue to style himself 'Lord of Earth and Air,' is to be expected: but many years will probably pass before we hear of another hostile threat from that quarter. Let him then vaunt and boast, and let us smile at his harmless vanity and arrogant imbecility.

The author is, we believe, the son-in-law of the commander-in-chief, Sir A. Campbell, by whom this brilliant expedition was conducted and we notice it as a proof of modesty and good sense equal to his other merits, that he has not bestowed one word of panegyric upon his victorious and distinguished relative.

London Literary Gazette, December 30.

GLASGOW.

A little after eleven o'clock, when Mr. M'Hardy, Sheriff Clerk, was going home, on the road to the town mill, he was attacked by four fellows. One seized him by the left arm, a third struck him on the head with a bludgeon, and the fourth came before him and robbed him of his gold watch, and 15*l.* in bank notes. Mr. M'Hardy placed a particular value on the watch, and notwithstanding opprobrious language, the threats, and a daring display of knives on the part of the robbers, he resolutely held it in his fob, not only till the chain gave way, but till he was finally overpowered. Although the delinquents made repeated efforts to throw Mr. M'Hardie, they were unsuccessful, and it was owing no doubt to his spirited resistance, that he escaped without bodily injury. About a quarter past twelve o'clock on Saturday night, Mr. John Smith was going home, accompanied by his wife his son and daughter, and a servant with a lantern. While passing through the alley, which leads from the High Church gate to the Town Mill road, the party were attacked by four fellows. One of the gang who had followed them, and pretended to be the worst of drink, drove his foot through the lantern. This, it appears, was the signal for attack. Three of the robbers produced knives, and vociferated "your money or your lives." Mrs. Smith, in a state of the greatest agitation and alarm, exclaimed "we have no money," but the assailants nevertheless knocked down Mr. Smith, at the same time his son was run up against the wall and robbed of his watch. The ruffians kicked Mr. Smith most brutally while down, and finding his life in imminent danger, he drew a spear from his cane, and wounded one of the fellows in two places. While the robbery was going on, two of the watch on the burying-ground, hearing the noise, made their appearance on the wall; but the threats of the robbers made them retire, leaving Mr. Smith and family to their fate. Some people approached, and the offenders fled. Mr. Smith has four cuts in his head, and is confined to bed. Two notorious characters have been taken up on suspicion of being concerned in these robberies.

An old woman, about 92 years of age, who resided in Dyer's Wynd, Paisley, was left alone in the house on Sunday evening last by her grand-daughter, who took the pin of the door sneck along with her, to prevent the old woman, who was in a state of dotage, from coming out of the house. Some of the neighbours felt a smell of burning, and on going to the door, saw through the key hole the clothes of the old woman burning about her. It was some time before they could gain admittance, but by that time she was so severely burned that she only survived a few hours.

On Thursday afternoon, as Mr. Dickson, tenant of Cousland, was returning from Dalkeith market, about five o'clock in the afternoon, three fellows sprung from a plantation on the roadside, a little way beyond Dalkeith. One of them seized his horse, while the other two, holding him back, proceeded to rifle his person of his watch and pocket-book. Mr. Dickson after some time contrived to escape by urging on his horse. He has since, we regret to learn, been confined to bed in consequence of the rough usage he sustained from the ruffians.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—

WEDNESDAY.—29th NOVEMBER.

Sitting after Term.

WRIGHT v JORDAN AND OTHERS.

The plaintiff in this case was Mr. Wright, wine merchant, residing in the Hay-market; and the defendants are the proprietors of the *Literary Gezatte*. The action was to recover damages for an alleged libel. The damages were laid at 2,000*l*

Mr. Sergeant VAUGHAN stated the plaintiff's case, which he prefaced by an assurance of his tender regard for the liberty of the press, whose exuberances, he however, he should like to see corrected; and when it became the the vehicle of unwarrantable attacks upon the character of individuals, it became necessary that the law should interpose and restrain such excesses. He had no wish to speak harshly of the defendants, but he could not see what connection there could be between the *Literary Gazette*, of which they were proprietors, and Mr. Wright's champagn; and yet strange as it, may appear, the Jury would find, that in the number of that work, published on the 29th July 1826, the head "Sketches of Society—Paul Pry on his travels," following article, which was one of two that formed the grounds of the present action:—"Many persons very wrongly imagine that the art of puffing is English. We are tolerably good hands at it as all reader of newspapers and posting bills know, from Ross's wigs down to Rowland's Macassar oil and Charley Wright's champagne (justly so called, because he makes it all himself, without the aid of the grower in France)." It was evident that the paragraph in question had a tendency to injure Mr. Wright in his business, and it was on that account he brought the present action; the Learned Sergeant wished to remind the Jury that the plaintiff did not resort to a criminal information, but had brought a civil action, thereby enabling the defendants to enter a justification upon the record, and to prove if they could, the truth of their statement; but if the Jury found that it was without foundation, they would extend that protection to the plaintiff, which he who sold a good article at a low price was entitled to. The Learned Serjeant had ascertained from some of those who frequently enjoyed the entertainments of a theatre, that Paul Pry was a meddling officious person, and it would appear that the defendants were anxious to follow the example of that inquisitive character, when they introduced the name and business of the defendant into their publication. It was the duty of public journalists to correct any error, which by inadvertence, might creep into their publication; but the conduct of the defendants was the reverse of that principle. A few days after the date of the publication, Mr. Wright called upon the defendants, and remonstrated with them; but so far from availing themselves of that favourable opportunity of making an apology, and doing the plaintiff justice, they took occasion to make replication upon the plaintiff in a sarcasm which appeared in their paper of the 26th of August. It was contained in a review of an account of Captain Parry's Voyages. In speaking of the amusements which that enterprizing character thought it proper to to afford to his crew, the *Gazette* says, "Poor fellows, they had none of Mr. Wright's champagne, which we are induced to notice again, because we are told he is going to prosecute the *Literary Gazette* for a libel. The *Gazette*, we believe, said that it was so good, that it must be (as he advertised) his own, and not nasty French stuff." This sarcarm was what appeared in the place of an apology; but he hoped the Jury would afford the plaintiff reparation by their verdict, and thereby wipe away any unfavourable impression which might have been made respecting the plaintiff's character. He looked forward with confidence to that verdict, notwithstanding the well-known talents of his Learned Friends, who, under the disadvantages of the present general obscuration, would, no doubt, be shining, sparkling, and perhaps as intoxicating Mr. Wright's champagne.—(A laugh.)

Mr. Sykes, the Solicitor to the Stamp-office, proved the registry thereof the defendants as proprietors of the *Literary Gazette*.

The publication by them was also proved; and a clerk to Mr. Wright proved that his employer was a dealer in Champagné, and the person alluded to in the above paragraphs.

During his cross-examination by Mr. Sergeant, TADDY, he admitted the publication by the plaintiff of several curious advertisements, some of which were put in the shape of questions, and read with great humour by the Learned Sergeant. Some were *recipes*, recommending Wright's *champagne* as the best remedy for *real peain*. Another was in the shape of parody on one of Moore's Irish Melodies, recommending as.

"The best plan
To lengthen life's span,
I so quaff the champagne of Charles Wright."

Mr. Sergeant TADDY, for the defence, addressed the Jury. His Learned Friend had expressed his tender regard for the liberty of the press; he wished that, in addition, the Learned Sergeant had shown some anxiety for the genuineness of wine. It was not denied that Mr. Wright sold good wine, but it had not been proved that he sold genuine French champagne, nor could it be expected for 5*s*. 6*d*. per bottle, which was Wright's price for the article he sold.

Mr. Sergeant VAUGHAN objected to this line of argument. The defendants had an opportunity of pleading a justification, which they did not venture to do, and it was, therefore, the Learned Sergeant was irregular.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE assented.

Mr. Sergeant TADDY continued—His learned Brother, in the course of his address to the Jury, appeared to labour under some oppression, although occasionally relieved, as if by a draught of champage. Probably his Learned Friend was one of the

"Soulsmade of fire, and children of the sun."

and sympathised with the eclipsed luminary, from whence he drew his talents. If the real merits of the case could be got at, it would appear that the present action was but another attempt at puffing, and as Ross with his wigs, Rowland with his oil, and Wright with his champagne, had exhausted the ordinary stock of puffing, recourse was now had to the Learned Sergeant (Vaughan), and there could be no doubt but that the present trial, as well as the paragraphs complained of, will serve more to increase than injure the sale of Wright's wine. Fault had been found with the title "Paul Pry," prefixed to the article. That was not the title of the article in question, but of the paper which was reviewed; and if it was a crime to be inquisitive, his Learned Brother would justly deserve the reflection cast upon Mr. Erskine by a witness, who had undergone a scrutions examinition by that learned gentleman. "Really," said the witness, after leaving the box, "that gentleman is the most inquisitive person I have ever met with."—(A laugh.) With respect to the remark, that the wine was Wright's it reminded him of a reply made by Bentley (from the severity of his criticisms, called the slashing Bentley), who said to Pope, on receiving from him a copy of the Iliad—"Thou art right to call it thy own, for it is not like the original." If the Jury thought the publication malicious, they would give the plaintiff a verdict; but if, on the whole, the publication was serviceable to the plaintiff, and that the articles only followed up the style of Mr. Wright, then he would expect a verdict for his client.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said, the only question which remained for the Jury was, whether the publication reflected on the plaintiff in his trade; and although Mr. Wright did not adhere to the good old adage, that "good wine needs no bush," and might be subject to some remark on that account, yet the assertion that his wine was not French was certainly libellous.

The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 50*l*.

The Morning Herald,—Nov. 30.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATER.

"The Foscari."—It is our pleasant office this month to record the production and success of a tragedy—not of the very highest order in point of conception—evidently not the best which its author is capable of producing; but stamped in every scene with real dramatic power. Its plot, though containing circumstances which are liable to the censure of improbability when examined in the closet, is full of present interest; its persons, if not all distinguished by vigorous marking, are all known by their own words and deeds, not by the descriptions of others; and its language, though dallying too much with poetical conceits, is generally the true expression of emotions suited to the incidents by which it is prompted. In short, Miss Mitford has forgotten every thing in her subject but her sex; and we are mistaken if, in her future productions, she does not leave us without any pretence for tracing the weaknesses of the poetess or the woman.

It is singular that just after this play was accepted some years ago, a tragedy of Lord Byron made its appearance under a similar title, but embracing another period of the same story. This piece, though containing passages of considerable force and beauty, strikingly illustrated the *anti dramatic* cast of the poet's genius. He took up the subject when all the action was past—suspicion, trial, condemnation—and when nothing remained to all his principal persons but to endure or to die. The diversity is in the sorrow, which is dignified and petrifying in the Doge; loud and boisterous in Marina; and checkered with fantastic weakness in young Foscari, whose cleaving to the dungeons of Venice is morbid and pitiful. Miss Mitford, on the contrary, has taken the event for her theme; has shown us the father in his stout and glorious age, heart-stricken by the charge on his son; the blooming hero surrounded by crafty intrigue with circumstances tending to fix on him the guilt of having murdered the father of his betrothed bride; the brother infected with the belief of the charge, in spite of his old affection, calling for vengeance; and the sister, whose faith nothing can subdue, resolving to share the exile of her lover, and thus provoking his death from her distracted brother's hand. These are, at all events, incidents and situations; how conducted, will best appear from a slight sketch of the story as developed in action.

At the opening of the play we find Erizzo a senator of Venice, plotting the deposition of the good Doge Foscari, whose energy at fourscore years of age precludes all expectation that the Ducal chair will be soon made vacant by the course of nature. Time presses; for the aspirant, having intercepted letters from the army, has discovered that Francesco, the Doge's only son, is about to return triumphant to Venice. He persuades Donato, a senator, whose daughter Camilla is betrothed to young Foscari, to support his proposition for dethroning the Doge, by procuring him to ask a place for a notorious villain, which is refused, and by insinuating that the lover meditates a more splendid alliance. The senate is convened; Erizzo, in a speech somewhat too ornate and rhetorical, proposes that the Doge should be set a side, alleging that age has unfitted him for his high office, and that he cringes to the people; the Doge replies in a speech of true dramatic eloquence, full of passion, and point, and beauty; and when Donato's name is insidiously mentioned as the successor, his son Cosmo, who is sitting at the table as secretary bursts into vehement entreaty, but, on his father assuring him that he will not accept the office, excuses himself with touching simplicity and truth. At this moment shouts are heard; Francesco enters to announce the victorious peace he has concluded; scatters his indignant contempt on the senate; and,

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having plucked the bonnet from his father's brow, is leading him forth into retirement, when the senators, touched with admiration, insist on their resuming their honours. The Doge now bids the assembly to high feasting at the palace; but Donato refuses to forgive the indignant language cast upon him, though implored by Foscari and Cosmo; and the lover, forbidden to visit his mistress, openly arranges with her brother that he shall be privately admitted during the festival. This last arrangement Erizzo overhears: and, baffled and detected, resolves to employ his follower Celso to murder Foscari on his return. The hero obtains admittance; a dialogue, rather too full of figures of fantasies, and now judiciously abridged, is interrupted by Donato's voice; Foscari is hurried away, and, as soon as he is out of sight, the cries of Donato mortally wounded and pronouncing his name are heard. Almost immediately the hero appears at the ducal feast; Erizzo rushes in and announces the murder; and Cosmo persuaded of Foscari's guilt, denounces him as the murderer. The fourth act is occupied by the trial, which is conducted with much dramatic arrangement, and has some excellent passages, especially an appeal to Heaven, which was cut out by the pious licenser; but is necessarily quite unlike any possible trial in any court of Christendom. In the next act, however, the authoress regains her proper sphere; and gives a highly wrought scene between Cosmo, confirmed in his belief of Foscari's guilt, and Camilla, resolved to accompany him in his exile—decidedly the best in the play—and followed by an interview between the Doge and his son, of mild and gentle pathos. This is broken by a message from the senate; the poor old man staggers out to perform his duty like a martyr; Cosmo rushes in to seek his sister, and, stung almost to madness by her perseverance, calls Foscari "coward!" the insulted soldier cries out for a sword, which Erizzo gives him; fights and falls; and having heard and rejoiced in the recognition of his innocence, utters his forgiveness to Cosmo, and expires.

The main objection to this plot is the judicial character of the principal incident. "Guilty or not guilty" is a fit issue for the tragic muse, To decide on evidence is not her province; crimes are instruments for her to employ, not problems for her to solve; and her heroes lose half their dignity when obliged to protest their innocence. Yet, in spite of this difficulty, the piece has its own real tragic touches, in the sudden change of the Doge from vigorous age to decrepitude; in Camilla's enthusiastic devotion; and, above all, in the contending feelings of the brother and sister after Foscari's sentence. Its catastrophe, like that of Romeo and Juliet, is the more painful, because unnecessary:—five minutes would make all the difference between life and death; and surely it would be well if no one, for whom sympathy is excited, were ever killed on the stage, unless fate had brought him into such circumstances as must make it "happiness to die." But who would write tragedy on such a condition? In this case the painful ending is counterbalanced by many instances, in the progress of the play, of that true pathetic both in situation and language, which touches the finest springs of affection and sympathy.

The piece had the extraordinary advantage of five principal characters, all excellently acted. To begin, contrary to the unalterable usage of play-bills and critics with the lady:—Mrs. Shuman, in Camilla, displayed a depth of pathos, and preserved a moderation in her expressions of sorrow, which touched the heart more finely than it has been touched, in our belief, by any actress since Miss O'Neil. Young's Doge was a masterly and curious picture of a princely dotage; but we think (with deference to so great an artist) that the author's design would have been more clearly marked by throwing more vigour into the early scenes, and thus representing the feebleness of the last as the effect of the stroke of fortune;—his whole performance, however, was singularly effective. Charles Kemble's Francesco was perhaps, in appearance the most splendid and liberal of his representations: his bearing in the senate scene was most gallant; his rebuke to Erizzo electrifying; and in the latter part of the play, nothing could exceed the calm heavy of his grief, or the triumph of his dying joy over physical weakness. Warde played Erizzo, a part very important to the author and trying to the actor, with great skill and discretion, giving the expanded speeches with chaste and impressive elocution, and making the audience feel his power when he had little to utter. Stile's Cosmo was a performance of great judgement and taste; his manner of deprecating Donato's acceptance of the ducal office, and so shrinking afterwards in youthful modesty, was extremely beautiful; and in the great scene with Camilla he gave the alternation of rage and brotherly love with fine discrimination and feeling. On the whole, the play is well worthing for itself, as a genuine though imperfect drama; and more welcome for the abundant evidence it affords of the power of the authoress to produce a piece of yet bolder outline and more decided colouring.

We have only room to mention that there has been a very agreeable farce produced here, called "Returned Killed," and that Mr. Sapio, in "Orra," has given new proof of his ability to adapt his exquisite science and taste to the purposes of the stage.

The New Monthly Magazine, Dec. 1.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Memorandum found in the Cabinet of the late John Browning, esq. of Barton, near Bristol:—"Item, that Maister Canynge has delivered, this 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1470, to Maister Nicholas Petters, Vicar of St. Mary Radcliffe, Moses Conterin, Philip Barthelemew, Procurotors of St. Mary Radcliffe, aforesaid, a new Sepulchre well gilt with gold, and a Civer thereto.—Item, an image of God Almighty rising out of the same Sepulchre, with an ordinance that longeth thereto—(that is to say) a lathe made of timber. and iron-work thereto.—Item, thereto longeth Heaven, made of timber and stained cloths.—Item, Hell, made of timber and iron-work thereto, with Divels to the number of 13.—Item, 4 Knights armed, keeping the Sepulchre, with their weapons in their hands—(that is to say) 2 axes and two spears, with two pares.—4 pair of angels' wings for angels, made of timber and well painted.—Item, the Fadre, the crown, and Visage, the well with a cross upon it, well gilt with fine gould.—Item, the Holy Ghost, coming out of Heaven into the Sepulchre.—Item, longeth to the 4 angels, 4 Chevaliers.

Electricity and Magnetism.—The brig Medusa, Capt. Aspelt, of Jersey, while on the passage from La Guayra to Liverpool, encountered a thunder-storm in lat. 33°. 38'. long. 58°. 12'. during which the electric fluid destroyed the magnetic power of the compasses on board; two of which were on deck, and two in the cabin. An optician has examined the compasses, and finds they have entirely los their attractive powers.

London Consumption.—The fruits and vegetables consumed in the metropolis are principally produced in the environs; and it is calculated that there are upwards of 6000 acres of ground cultivated as gardens, within twelve miles of the metropolis, giving employment to 30,000 persons in winter, and three times that number in summer. Numerous calculations have been made of the annual consumption of food in the metropolis; but this is not easily ascertained, as although we may know the number of cattle and sheep, yet we have no means of learning the weight. Of the quantity of cattle sold in Smithfield market we have the most accurate returns, and find, that in the year 1822 the numbers were, 149,885 beasts, 24,609 calves, 1,507,090 sheep, and 20,020 pigs. This does not, however, by any means form the total consumed in London, as large quantities of meat in carcases, particularly pork, are daily brought from the counties round the metropolis. The total value of the cattle sold in Smithfield is calculated at 8,500,000*l.* It is supposed that a million a-year is expended in fruits and vegetables. The consumption of wheat amounts to a million of quarters annually; of this four-fifths are supposed to be made into bread, being a consumption of sixty-four millions of quartern loaves every year in the metropolis alone. Until within the last few years, the price of bread was regulated by assize; and it may afford some idea of the vast amount of money paid for the staff of life, when it is stated that an advance of one farthing on the quartern loaf formed an aggregate increase in expense, for this article alone, of upwards of 13,000*l.* per week. The annual consumption of butter in London amounts to about 11,000, and that of cheese, to 13,000 tons. The money paid annually for milk is supposed to amount to 1,250,000*l.* The quantity of poultry annually consumed in London is supposed to cost between 70 and 80,000*l.* That of game depends on the fruitfulness of the season. There is nothing, however, more surprising than the sale of rabbits. One salesman in Leadenhall-market, during a considerable portion of the year, is said to sell 14,000 rabbits weekly. The way in which he disposes of them is, by employing between 150 and 300 men and women, who hawk them through the streets.

MR. MOORCROFT.

From a Letter published in Voss's Berlin Gazette.—Ormburg, Oct. 12, 1826.

Some time ago you communicated to me some particulars published in the Berlin journals, respecting the English traveller Mr. Moorcroft. I am now able to send you, from this place, more recent news of that remarkable traveller. He has been very unfortunate in Bucharia, which has proved the termination of his important travels, for he and all his companions have perished. What I know of it I have learnt from an Indian of Cachemere and a Tartar, the latter of whom was at Buchara at the time. They both came in the summer with the last caravan, and the former brought shawls to the value of 150,000 rubles. The Indian calls the chief of the English party Mourcareff, and says that the spoke fluently Persian and Indian, and that three years and a half ago he was for a considerable time at Cachemere, and lodged with one of his (the Indian's) relatives. From that place he sent to ask permission of the government at Kashgar to go to Buchara, there to purchase arganaks (Bucharian horses). This was refused; and he was therefore obliged to take another route, and proceed through Cabul. His little caravan, says the Indian, was attacked on the way from Cabul to Balk by 12,000 Hasara; on this the English took a small chest from a camel, and threw from it so much fire on the Hasara, that they fled with cries of terror (Congreve rockets are certainly meant). The Tartar relates, that the caravan of the English, which arrived at Buchara, consisted of 150 camels, with which there were seven Englishmen: the remainder were hired Indians and Afghans. The government officers, who were bribed by them, had greatly favoured them, as well as the Chan of Buchara himself; but the people were very distrustful of them. They daily went in and out of the residence of the Reis Begi (minister of finance), and had several times waited on the chan himself. About this time the chan was at war with part of his Usbecks (the Bucharian nobility), who had rebelled against him: but he could not overcome them, because they had fortified themselves in a town. The English did the chan great service on this occasion, by throwing so much fire into that town, that the besieged had come out of it and surrendered—(Congreve rockets again) The English having purchased a sufficient number of arganaks (continues the Tartar), desired to return; but the chan would not suffer them to depart, requiring that they should stay and enter into his service. They refused, and left Buchara without the chan's permission; but after they had passed the frontier of Buchara, they had been attacked by robbers, and all murdered. Such is the Tartar's account.

"The Indian, on the other hand, knows of only three Englishmen who were the owners of that caravan: the principal of these Mourcareff, after his return from Buchara, was at Balk; the second, whose name he also mentioned (a physician), at Masar; and the third at Ankoi, (towns near Balk); and he had himself seen the effects of the English sold in the market at Masar. It is highly probable that they were murdered there; and though the Tartar says they were attacked by robbers, this was most likely reported at Buchara for the purpose of preventing suspicion. The Indians and Afghans hired by the English were suffered to go free, but are stated to have been attacked by the Hasara on their way back to Cabul. This is another proof how greatly the people of central Asia distrust Europeans, and that it is most difficult and next to impossible to travel in those countries.

THE KING'S VISIT TO DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Last night this theatre was, in its turn, honoured and enriched by the presence of the King. *Rumour* had been very busy all day endeavouring to make people believe that Old Drury's new manager meant to "do the thing more genteelly" than his rivals at "the Garden"—that, though a foreigner and a republican, he would teach John Bull the respect due to Royalty, and would not make a show of England's King for the sake of filthy lucre: that in a word he would not admit a single person more than could find "comfortable sitting-room," But Rumour was wrong; for more people were admitted than could find comfortable *standing*-room; or any standing-room at all, indeed—except in the lobbies and saloons among the "unfortunate girls." Every thing, as far as we could observe, was conducted upon the same money-making plan as at the other house—the same demolition of shawls and head-dresses at the entrances; the same kicking at the box doors by payers who could not get a peep; the same re-demanding of money from the butter'd box-keepers; the same replying "Can't help it, Sir—every place was engaged two days ago"—the same bringing out of dishevelled and fainting ladies to be resuscitated in the lobbies; the same squabbling between the takers of places about places taken; the same threats of turning out for standing up where there was no room to sit down; the same waiting for turns at every little peep-hole in the box-doors—ten pair of anxious eyes to each; the same bubble, toil and trouble, pains, puffing, and perspiration, here, and there, and everywhere; and pretty nearly the same amount of the root of all evil transferred from the pockets of the public to the treasury of the establishment. So that rogue Rumour was entirely wrong—but what then? The presence of a King cannot be had every night, and "make hay while the sun shines," is a very respectable old proverb.

The King arrived in the same state as on the preceding evening at the other house; and he entered his box punctually at seven o'clock: thereby setting a very wholesome example to those of his liege subjects, who endeavour to distinguish themselves from the vulgar, by coming in *last* to the cry of "*first* company!"

The moment his Majesty appeared the audience rose, uncovered, and greeted him with loud and long continued shouts of welcome, which he very graciously acknowledged by bowing on every side. The national anthem was sung by the performers; and though his Majesty remained standing the whole time, the audience would have it sung again—for John Bull likes to have his pennyworth for his penny; and seeing his King but seldom, he prudently makes the most of him when he does happen to get into his company.

The opera of the *Devil's Bridge*, and the farce of *Love, Law and Physic*, were the performances chosen for the evening by his Majesty; and, strange as it may appear, his Majesty never once turned his back upon the stage whilst the performers were on it, nor interrupted its business by talking aloud to the Noblemen around him; which certainly was very unfashionable—or at least, it was very contrary to the practice, as by supposed fashionables established; and really many of the Ladies seemed to be hardly able to know what to make of it. Nevertheless they kept their temper; everything passed off joyously; Corn questions and Catholics were totally forgotten; Braham was in fine voice, and was applauded to the very echo. Liston and Harley excited lots of laughter—in some of which his Majesty did not disdain to join very heartily. "God save the King," and "Rule Britannia" were sung and sung again, in obedience to the clamorous call of the house; and finaly, His Majesty rendered amidst universal cheering, both within and without the walls thereof.

The Morning Herald, Dec. 2

VARIETIES.

A Quaker's Warranty.—A Quaker took a horse to a fair to be sold: the animal was handsome, and appeared every way calculated for the collar, and a purchaser was soon found. "Will you warrant him, Sir?" said the man. "I will," answered the Quaker, "in every respect;" "and to draw," added the dealer, "for if he will not draw he is no use to me." "Friend," said the Quaker, "thou would'st be delighted to see him draw." Upon which a bargain was struck, and the horse delived over. Next day he was put in a gig, but the moment he heard the rattle of the wheels he attempted to run away, and ultimately kicked the vehicle to pieces, and endangered the lives of two persons in it. The animal was therefore returned as not being according to the warranty, when the cunning Quaker proved himself too sharp for the horse-dealer; "for," said he, "I did not warrant the horse to draw; I only said thou would'st be *delighted* to see him draw, and so should I, for had he drawn thou never should'st have had him"—*Bucks Gazette.*

The Royal George, of 120 guns, building at Chatham, is ordered to be finished with all possible speed, that a two-decked ship, which is to carry 100 guns, may be laid down on the same slip. This vessel (being of a new class) will carry 18 guns on a side, on the lower and main decks, and 14 on a side on the quarter deck and forecastle—36 or 42 pounders. The Waterloo, of 120 guns building, is directed to have a foot more beam than the Royal George, of the same rate, has; and the Royal George, to effect the same increase, ordered to have her bends taken off, and to be replaced with plank six inches thicker. In another ship this object has been attained by adding nine inches on each side to the thickness of the frame timbers, before the outside planking was put on, by which the breadth was effected, but it gave no advantage of space in the lower decks, which could only have been attained by originally laying down a ship on a greater and necessary breadth of beam. The Barham, 74 (called in the Navy one of the Forty Thieves), has been cut down to a frigate, and mounts 32 pounders, long guns; but it is discovered that the construction of her stern will prevent her from firing a stern chaser,—some of the timber not allowing the long guns to be run out sufficiently.

A curious battle was fought at Buckingham a few days since. A young man of the town, of the name of Watts, was born a cripple, his joints below the knees being perfectly useless, but nature has, in some measure, recompensed him for this defect, by giving him great strength and activity in the use of his arms and hands, upon which and his knees he goes. He is a most expert swimmer, and, with the assistance of a donkey, frequents the different public-houses, and has never any objection to join in a *spree*. At one of these, a man of the name of Pead, a carpenter, and an acknowledged good boxer, and this cripple, quarrelled, and after much abuse on either side, agreed to fight, the latter to be placed on his knees in a chair, and Pead to come at him as he pleased. Watts, notwithstanding, gave his antagonist a complete drubbing, knocked him down every time he had the temerity to come within his reach, and "finished him in style" to the great satisfaction of many spectators.—*Bucks Gazette.*

COMPARATIVE HEIGHTS OF THE HIGHEST EDIFICES KNOWN IN THE WORLD.

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Pyramid of Ghizeh, in Egypt	543
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EXTRACTS FROM WHIMS AND DODDITIE

IN PROSE AND VERSE. BY THOMAS HOOD.

(DEDICATION TO THE REVIEWERS.)

What is a modern poet's fate?
To write his thoughts upon a slate;
The critic spits on what is done,
Gives it a wipe, and all is gone.

MORAL REFLECTIONS ON THE CROSS OF ST. PAUL'S.

* * * * * * * *

And what is life and all its ages?
——There's seven stages——
Turnham Green, Chelsea, Putney, Fulham
Brentford, and Kew,
And Tooting too!

BOMBAY.—PRINTED *for the* PROPRIETORS *by* THOMAS RIGBY, *in* MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.